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Established 1887

Austria	7.51	Libya	9.15
Belgium	10.81	Luxembourg	10.15
Denmark	13.51	Netherlands	12.01
France	1.01	Nigeria	2.01
Germany	1.01	Portugal	1.01
Greece	1.01	Spain	1.01
India	1.01	Sweden	1.01
Iran	1.01	Switzerland	1.01
Italy	1.01	Turkey	1.01
Japan	1.01	U.S. Military	1.01
Lebanon	1.01	Yugoslavia	1.01

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Warm and sunny, with a light breeze. High 75, low 55. **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy, with a light breeze. High 75, low 55. **CHICAGO:** Partly cloudy, with a light breeze. High 75, low 55. **LOS ANGELES:** Partly cloudy, with a light breeze. High 75, low 55. **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

27,518

Louis Armstrong Is Dead

By Albin Krebs

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI).—Louis Armstrong, the celebrated jazz trumpeter and singer, died in his sleep this morning at his home in the Corona section of Queens. He had observed his 71st birthday on Sunday.

Death was attributed to a heart attack. Mr. Armstrong had been at home since mid-June, when he was discharged from Beth Israel Medical Center after ten weeks of treatment for heart, liver and kidney disorders. He seemed in good health during an interview on June 25, in which he played his trumpet and announced his intention of returning to public performances. "I'm going back to work when my traders get in as good shape as my chops," he said, noting that his legs were weak from his hospitalization.

President Nixon released this statement on Mr. Armstrong's death, en route from Washington to San Clemente, Calif.: "Mrs. Nixon and I share the sorrow of millions of Americans at the death of Louis Armstrong. One of the architects of an American art form, a free and independent spirit and an artist of worldwide fame, his great talents and magnificent spirit added richness and pleasure to all our lives."

The entertainer's final engagement was last February when he played two weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A master showman known to millions as Satchmo, Mr. Armstrong lived by a simple credo. Putting it into words a couple of years ago, he said: "Never tried to prove nothing. Just always wanted to give a good show. My life has been my music. It's always come first, but the music ain't worth nothing if you can't lay it on the public. The main thing is to live for that audience, 'cause what you're there for is to please the people."

That was Louis Armstrong's pungently phrased credo, and in living by it, over more than a half-century as a performer, that he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

France Bars EEC Monetary Unity As Brandt-Pompidou Meeting Ends

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 6 (UPI).—France said today that it would not support a plan for the six countries of the Common Market to adopt a joint approach toward international monetary problems. This was signaled by the French delegation at the close of President Georges Pompidou's day-long visit here for consultations with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

At a press conference, Mr. Pompidou's spokesman, Leo Hamon, said it would be unrealistic to move that the six will present the proposals on currency matters when the international monetary fund meets in Washington at the end of September. Mr. Hamon's words were tantamount to an official announcement that France refuses to go along with a German-backed proposal for the six to jointly determine the limits of the exchange rates between their currencies of the dollar.

At issue is continuing French anger over West Germany's action in "floating" the mark—freeing it from a fixed parity with the dollar—allowing the exchange rate to be determined by free-market forces. The French contend that floating the mark raises the danger of disrupting the market's common currency and prevents the monetary fund from carrying out its mission. They also charge that a floating in May, the Pompidou government has been pressuring Mr. Brandt for a quick return to a fixed parity.

West Germany, for its part, has proposed to overcome the potential dangers to the market by adopting a system of widened parity bands for all six members. This would be tantamount to a modified form of joint floating, since it would considerably broaden the upper and lower limits of fluctuation of the dollar against the six currencies.

Proponents of this plan argue that it would give each country greater flexibility to manipulate exchange rates in ways to encourage exporters from flood-battered areas with inflation-producing problems. This same flexibility would also be adjusted to ease any problems that one erratically floating currency might cause in the Common Market, opponents say.

The indications are that the other members—Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—are ready to join with Bonn in such an approach.

Mr. Hamon indicated today that Mr. Pompidou had shown sympathy and understanding for Mr. Brandt's explanations about why Bonn felt compelled to float the mark. But, Mr. Hamon said, the French government would not support the plan.

In Belfast, youths in a Roman Catholic neighborhood stoned police cars and injured one policeman, the spokesman said.

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Big U.S. Bank Raises Prime Rate to 6%

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, July 6 (UPI).—Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the country's fourth-largest bank, raised its prime lending rate to 6 percent from 5 1/2 percent today, becoming the biggest bank to join in the week-long move to higher lending rates.

The prime rate is the interest that banks charge their best corporate customers. Other short-term lending rates, which include consumer installment loans, are scaled upward from the prime. A number of banks around the country, including some in money-market centers such as Chicago, quickly joined in the increase. But major banks here and on the West Coast took no immediate action.

The increase brought no comment from the White House or the Treasury, but Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, blasted the move and called on President Nixon to invoke his credit-control powers to roll back the boost.

"Under today's economic conditions, the President cannot afford to allow the prime rate to increase to stand unless he is willing to see the country slip into a greater recession, more unemployment and more business failures," Rep. Patman said. He added that the increase is "totally unnecessary" and that economic conditions dictate "a downward rather than upward trend to these rates."

Rep. Patman was referring to the slow pace of the business recovery, but the announcement from Manufacturers Hanover attributed the hike to the higher cost of money to the bank. "The sharp rise in short-term borrowing rates and in the cost of funds to the bank over recent weeks has reached the point where the prime rate is so clearly out of line as to require adjustment," the bank's announcement said.

A spokesman also said that later this week the bank will report a decline in earnings of about 15 percent for the second quarter of the year, in comparison to the same period in 1970, and attributed the lower figures to "the impact of these developments."

Other N.Y. Banks The only New York banks to announce hikes today were Marine Midland, a statewide bank holding company, and the Bank of New York, Chase Manhattan and First National City, the two largest, took no action, although both have made it clear that they favor a higher prime rate.

On the West Coast, both the Bank of America, the country's largest, and Wells Fargo said they would take no action today. The latest round of rate increases began on June 14, when First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust of Philadelphia raised its rate to 5 3/4 percent and said it believed the rate should be 6 percent. The next day, the Bank of California began charging 6 percent. Last Friday, four small banks posted 6 percent rates.

The prime rate hike has been widely anticipated. Rates in other short-term lending areas, with which the banks must compete to attract funds, have been climbing steadily since mid-spring.

High Hanoi Aide Separates POW, Saigon Regime Issues Clarifying 7-Point Peace Offer

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS, July 6 (UPI).—A high-ranking North Vietnamese leader said today that the new Communist offer to return American prisoners of war if American forces are withdrawn by the end of 1971 was not dependent on a political settlement in South Vietnam.

Le Duc Tho, a member of the Politburo in Hanoi, said that the question of prisoners and withdrawal could be negotiated separately in the Paris peace talks now. Future political arrangements, he said, could be discussed afterward.

In an interview, Mr. Tho said that if President Nixon agreed to set a final date for total American withdrawal, the "moderation" of withdrawal and of the release of prisoners could be "rapidly settled."

He said that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong would release some prisoners quickly after agreement on the troop withdrawal-prisoner release proposal. When "the first batch of soldiers" leaves Vietnam after that, he said, "the first batch of prisoners will be released."

Mr. Tho's comments appeared to clarify an important question that American officials had raised privately about the seven-point peace plan proposed last Thursday by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong representative to the peace talks. This was whether the various points were interdependent.

Point 1 contained the new proposal on the prisoners and withdrawal. Then came suggestions for a coalition government in South Vietnam and other difficult political issues on which the negotiators have made no progress here in three years.

American officials here, informed of Mr. Tho's statement that Point 1 was separately negotiable, said it could be significant. They added, however, that there were still many potential difficulties in the language of the proposal itself.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Ambassador David K.E. Bruce, will reply to the new peace plan at the next session of the talks on Thursday. He is expected to ask for clarification on a number of issues.

Mr. Tho, in the interview, also made these other explanatory comments on the new peace plan:

● As part of its total withdrawal, the United States would have to end the shelling of Vietnam by ships of the Seventh Fleet and all bombing and close-support action by planes based in Thailand.

● The United States would also have to withdraw all military advisers attached to the South Vietnamese Army. Mr. Tho did not give a direct answer to a question about continued United States material aid to Saigon's army.

● The agreement on American troop withdrawal and release of prisoners would apply only to the territory of Vietnam—not to Laos or Cambodia.

● If an agreement is reached, political



Le Duc Tho, of Hanoi's politburo.

talks should follow. They would be between the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam—the Viet Cong—and the Saigon administration—but the latter without President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Officially, Mr. Tho is designated as a special adviser to the head of the Hanoi delegation in the peace talks, Xuan Thuy. But in fact he is known by all participants to be the senior figure.

He rarely goes to the formal meetings. But when he comes here from Hanoi, he is thought to bring authoritative word on new directions—as he evidently did when he got here shortly before Mrs. Binh's new proposal last week.

The interview today, in the delegation headquarters in suburban Choley-le-Roi, lasted one hour and 40 minutes. Mr. Tho spoke in Vietnamese, which was translated into English by an aide, Phuong Nguyen Dinh.

Mr. Tho—a man about five and a half feet tall with gray hair—spoke forcefully but seemed relaxed, occasionally laughing. There were two other aides with him: Tran Thien Can and Nguyen Thanh Le, the latter the delegation press spokesman, and they interrupted Mr. Tho from time to time with what were evidently suggestions or rephrasings.

One notable comment by Mr. Tho dealt with the question of a cease-fire. Mrs. Binh's first point said that immediately after agreement on withdrawal and return of prisoners there should be a cease-fire—but only between American troops and the "liberation forces." In effect, that would allow continued fighting between the latter and the South Vietnamese Army.

Today, Mr. Tho said that if President Nixon tried to condition his agreement to fixing a total withdrawal date on a universal cease-fire throughout Indochina, there could be no agreement. "That," he said, would raise "many other problems."

The American delegation here has, in fact, been pressing the idea of a general cease-fire in the peace talks. It is also concerned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Anti-U.S. Protests Mounted As Kissinger Reaches India

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AP).—President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, arrived in New Delhi today as subdued anti-American demonstrations were held to protest his two-day visit.

About 500 Indian police cordoned off the entire New Delhi airport in a security measure not normally invoked even for visits by heads of foreign governments.

The police held back 50 Communist and Socialist demonstrators shouting "Kissinger go home" and carrying a huge banner reading "Kissinger of Death Go Back."

Mr. Kissinger left the airport without seeing the demonstrators, some of whom had baskets of eggs and tomatoes they were waiting to throw at him.

Disappointed, the demonstrators jumped in waiting buses and headed for the U.S. Embassy two miles away, where they charged into the walled compound.

U.S. officials quickly bolted the steel doors of the embassy building, and police arrived a few minutes later and chased away the demonstrators.

Mr. Kissinger's itinerary, including his arrival time, was supposed to be kept secret, according to an arrangement worked out by Indian and U.S. officials, who were fearful of anti-American demonstrations because of the latest U.S. military shipments to Pakistan.

But the pro-Moscow Patriot newspaper this morning published his exact arrival time and gave out details of most of his itinerary.

Mr. Kissinger's visit here comes as Indo-American relations have dipped to their lowest point in years, following the disclosure two weeks ago that the United States was still permitting military shipments to Pakistan.

Thais Wary of Peace Bid BANGKOK, July 6 (Reuters).—Thai leaders today told Mr. Kissinger that the latest Viet Cong seven-point peace proposal differed only in language and order of priorities from previous ones.

A Thai government spokesman said this in briefing reporters on the results of talks between Mr. Kissinger and Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, as well as other government ministers.

Bag Handler Doesn't Know When to Let Go

BORDEAUX, July 6 (AP).—An Iberian Airlines DC-9 going from Düsseldorf to Madrid made an urgent non-scheduled stop here today: A baggage handler had been locked up in the hold with the suitcases.

It could not be immediately explained how he was left aboard, or how he notified the crew of his presence. But airport officials said he did not suffer physically from his experience. He was left at Bordeaux in order to return to Düsseldorf.

The tourist season's fifth strike by hotel workers was called for July 12, 13 and 14, despite the government's arbitration efforts. In the big tourist cities like Rome, Florence, Venice and Naples, the new walkout might last two days longer, as in the case of the latest hotel strike at the end of last week. It was continued over the weekend in the big tourist cities and was extended today, for a sixth day, in Rome.

Some hotels reported that some tourists had canceled their reservations or curtailed their stay. Hotel employees have been demanding wages rates of up to 80 percent and a 40-hour week.

Genoa harbor was partly paralyzed by the walkout of maritime workers. Seven ships out of 30 due to arrive in Genoa today had to dock without tugs and no ships left port. Meanwhile, the strikers marched peacefully through town. They were protesting the possible scrapping of 50 ships of the Pinnacle group.

Italians were also affected as Milan city buses, streetcars and subway came to a standstill for hours during the lunch-time rush. Similar strikes are scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday.

Textile workers left work from one to four hours today and occupied some plants in the Milan region. They have been protesting a partial layoff and pressing for the approval of a new textile law by the Chamber of Deputies.

Also on strike were technical employees of the National Organization for the Prevention of Accidents at Work. State employees called a nationwide strike for tomorrow.

Strike Wave Hurts Italy And Tourism

MILAN, July 6 (AP).—Italy's vacation-time strike wave hit tourists and Italians alike today as hotel workers walked out, public transport stopped in Milan and striking police let traffic jam up in Naples.

Adding to the setback of Italy's most hampered tourist season in years, 4,000 maritime workers struck in Genoa, blocking 14 ships and halting the big passenger liner Michelangelo's departure for New York.

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102,000 Tons of German Overweight

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, July 6.—Everybody's heard about the fat Germans. But, until lately, no one had bothered to figure out exactly how fat they were.

Now, since comes Dr. Herbert Warming, a factory doctor in Wiesbaden. For the last 30 years he has examined an average of 5,000 men a year. By extrapolation, he claims to have an accurate figure of German corpulence. Every second German male, he says, is overweight by an average of 11 pounds.

Projected to a national scale, this means German men are a total of 102,000 tons overweight. The overweight problem began in 1948, Dr. Warming says, but it got really serious in the mid-1950s when the German economic miracle began. Since then, it's been getting increasingly worse year by year.

The number of heart attacks and liver complaints has gone up accordingly, thanks to too much alcohol, too many sweets and the gradual disappearance of heavy manual labor, even in places like the cement works where Dr. Warming has his office.

636 U.S. Car Deaths Over Holiday Weekend

CHICAGO, July 6 (UPI).—America's deadliest three-day Fourth of July weekend ended with 636 persons killed in auto accidents, a United Press International count showed today.

The previous high total for a three-day holiday weekend was 611 in July, 1969.

In Personal Confrontation

Nixon Appeals to Steelmen
And Unions for Compromise

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—President Nixon delivered a face-to-face appeal today to steel industry and union negotiators to reach "a constructive settlement" of their differences without a strike, in their own best interest and the national interest.

Mr. Nixon's 30-minute address to the negotiators, on the eve of a showdown bargaining on a new labor contract for the steel industry, reflected administration concern about the twin pitfalls of an inflationary settlement or an economy-depressing strike.

The President did not set forth any dollar-and-cents guidelines for the constructive settlement he seeks or for the price increase that may follow a wage settlement, according to White House officials.

Sources said Mr. Nixon added, however, that "a settlement in steel interpreted as responsible would have a similar effect on all wage-price decisions around the country."

The 13 steel-industry leaders and five union leaders called to the White House for the meeting applauded Mr. Nixon after he concluded his remarks but otherwise had no opportunity to give him their own views on the forthcoming talks.

The United Steelworkers of America, bargaining on behalf of 350,000 workers, is demanding a 31 percent pay boost over three years to replace the contract that expires at midnight on July 21. The industry is represented by the basic steel industry confederation, made up of the nine top steel firms.

Earlier in his term at the White House, Mr. Nixon pointedly declined to engage in "jawboning" exhortations to labor and management and ruled out unofficial "guidelines" for contract settlements. Both techniques had been employed by Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

George P. Shultz, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget and former labor secretary, declined to say after today's meeting if Mr. Nixon's remarks should be classified as the "jawboning" he had forewarned before.

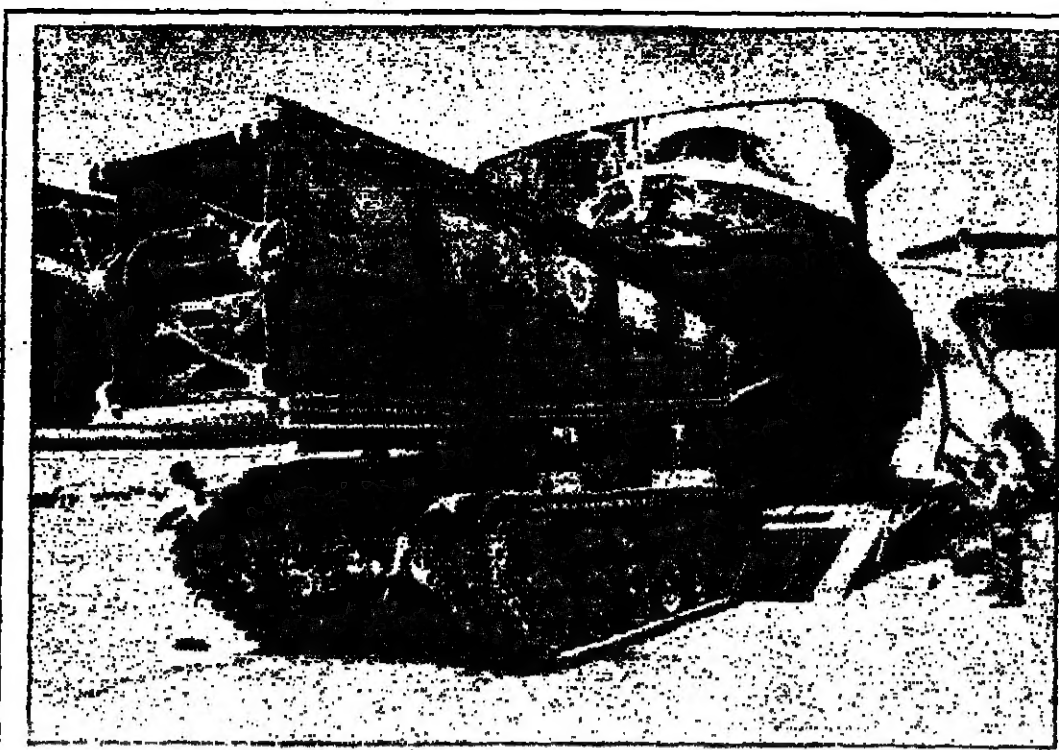
"You could call it anything you want," Mr. Shultz replied to questions from reporters, who asked if Mr. Nixon had been "jawboning." Mr. Shultz added that "the fact that the negotiators went on to say that the country's interest as well as their own interest dictated a constructive settlement."

Other sources said Mr. Nixon told the negotiators, "I know I am expected to pound the table for effect and ask you to set aside your interest for the national interest—but this time I don't have to do it." He reported that he went on to say that the national interest coincided with the long-term interest of management and labor in this case.

Mr. Nixon defined "a constructive settlement" as one which would help the U.S. steel industry become more competitive—not less competitive—in world markets, according to Mr. Shultz.

A report by the President's Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy, presented to the meeting today and then made public by the White House, cited rising imports, rising prices and unit labor costs and virtually no increase in productivity among the problems of the U.S. steel industry. Mr. Nixon has expressed the fear publicly—and did so again at today's private meeting—that rising costs could price U.S. steel out of world competition in the absence of compensating gains in production efficiency.

Mr. Shultz said the "whole point of the meeting" was to make clear Mr. Nixon's view that a "non-constructive" settlement could result within three to five years in a serious decline in the competitiveness of the steel industry with deteriorating employment and dwindling return to stockholders.



BIG IS BIG—A huge U.S. Army mobile scissors bridge carrier, weighing 121,800 lbs., being loaded into a giant C-5 plane at Fort Hood, Texas. The carrier measures 28 1/2 by 10 by 12 feet and has a mechanism that unfolds top-mounted section into bridge. The exercise was part of the Military Airlift Command's "remote presence" where heavy equipment can be moved quickly to distant danger areas.

14 Added in 1970 Census

16 U.S. Cities Now Have Black Majorities

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI).—Fourteen cities joined Washington, D.C., and Bessemer, Ala., in becoming predominantly black in their population during the 1960's, the Census Bureau reported.

Those under 50,000 with a majority of Negroes besides Bessemer: Willowbrook, Calif., 52.3 percent; Westmont, Calif., 50.8 percent; Cleveland, Ohio, 50.5 percent; Graham, Calif., 50.0 percent; Highland Park, Mich., 55.5 percent; Greenville, S.C., 55.2 percent; Greenville, Miss., 52.0 percent; and Fairchild, Ala., 50.5 percent.

Still far ahead in overall total of Negroes were New York City, with 1,866,635, 21.2 percent of total; and Chicago with 1,026,620 (23.7). Detroit replaced Philadelphia in third place with 680,428 (43.7), followed by Philadelphia with 633,791 (33.6) and Washington.

There were 103 counties last year with a Negro population of 50 percent or more, led by Macon County, Ga., with 81.1 percent. Macon also was high in 1960 with 83.4 percent.

NAACP Delegates Boo Stans
As He Cites Nixon's Policies

By Robert C. Maynard

MINNEAPOLIS, July 6 (UPI).—Although the leadership at the NAACP convention here has been saying that they see "a ray of hope" for Negroes in the Nixon administration, the 2,500 delegates here last night expressed their disquietude by vigorously booing Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

Mr. Stans, appearing to present an award to the largest U.S. civil rights group for its assistance in the 1970 census, was taken aback by the intense reaction to several passages in his seven minutes of prepared remarks.

The loudest and most sustained reaction—just jerking from the staid delegates, most of them middle-aged—occurred when Mr. Stans was discussing President Nixon's minority enterprise program.

"No one before President Nixon had really tackled the fundamental question of how to create more opportunities..." Mr. Stans was saying. Before he could go on with the sentence, which specifically concerned the black capitalism program, the booing erupted.

"We aren't achieving all we had hoped," Mr. Stans said after the boos. The delegates clapped and laughed to show their agreement with that and with a Stans comment that the program was "not a panacea."

ment that continued, "I realize we have made lots of mistakes."

On Sunday, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, had said that he saw progress and "a ray of hope" in the Nixon administration since a year ago, when the chairman of the NAACP board labeled the Nixon administration "anti-Negro."

Bishop Stephen G. Spottwood, who made the charge last year, was to accept the award tonight from Mr. Stans on behalf of the association.

Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., one of the officials on hand to welcome the delegates to the 62nd annual convention, received several bursts of applause and an ovation at the conclusion of his remarks, only minutes before Mr. Stans spoke.

Apollo-15 Crew
Begins 3 Weeks
Of Quarantine

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 6 (AP).—The three Apollo-15 astronauts today began a three-week period of preflight medical isolation to minimize exposure to disease or illness that could delay their July 25 launching to the moon.

Col. David R. Scott, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden and their backup team will be restricted to three areas at the Kennedy Space Center—their crew living quarters, the training building and the launch pad.

They also will make one or two trips to nearby Patrick Air Force Base for proficiency flying in jet planes. Their movements are carefully controlled so that they do not contact unauthorized persons.

About 100 persons are authorized to work closely with the astronauts. All have provided detailed medical histories, have submitted to extensive physical examinations and have been immunized against nine common diseases, as have the astronauts.

The astronauts' wives, if they are not ill, can visit the crew quarters. But their children must speak to them only through a glass partition.

U.S. Nun Named
To Post in Curia

VATICAN CITY, July 6 (AP).—An American sister yesterday became the first nun ever appointed head of a department in the Catholic Curia.

She is Sister Taddea Kelly, 54, of San Francisco, who is a member of the Presentation Sisters.

A Vatican announcement said she had been named as head of an office in the Sacred Congregation for the Religious dealing with the constitution of men's religious institutions.

E. German Rower Defects

MILAN, July 6 (AP).—A 24-year-old East German rower asked for political exile at the West German consulate here yesterday. Police identified him as Hartmut Wenzel, a native of East Berlin.

Soviet Doctors Say Muscle Music
Could Help Invalids and Athletes

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP).—A Russian researcher has built a machine that reproduces a distinctive sound for every muscle movement of the human body. Tass reported today.

Such a device, the Soviet news agency said, could be used to help train surgeons, retrain invalids in basic skills such as walking, or help a discus thrower or figure-skater reach peak form.

Igor Ratov, chief of the biomedical laboratory at the Moscow Scientific-Research Institute of Physical Culture, calls his machine a "myophone." The word "myophone" from the Greek, means "singing muscles."

"A biomedical signal from each muscle, having passed through an amplifier and detector, actuates its own sound generator operating on a certain frequency," Tass said. "And so the muscle, like the key of a piano, acquires its own unique voice."

A person wishing to acquire or perfect a certain skill—a surgeon, athlete or invalid—would make movements and the machine would play a "muscular melody," recorded on magnetic tape. Then the person would try to duplicate the melody with his movements.

"At present, Dr. Ratov is discussing the use of the myophone with well-known figure-skaters," Tass said.

And Dr. Zaven Atayev of the Moscow Skifasovskiy Clinic said that patients with broken bones who have not been able to move for a long time "will literally be able to hear the faint sounds of the seemingly hopeless muscles, and the doctors will be able to judge how recovery is proceeding."

60 Seized in Sydney
In S. Africa Protest

SYDNEY, July 6 (AP).—Sixty anti-apartheid protesters were arrested in noisy but nonviolent demonstrations during the rugby game between South Africa and Sydney. The visiting Springboks maintained their unbeaten tour record with a 21-12 victory.

Attempts to interrupt the match were blocked by 250 police ringed the Sydney cricket ground oval and 350 others scattered throughout the crowd of 17,635.

Jersey City Mayor, 7 Aides
Are Found Guilty of Extortion

By Richard J.H. Johnston

NEWARK, N.J., July 6 (NYT).—Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of Jersey City and seven of his associates were found guilty yesterday of conspiring to collect kickbacks from contractors doing business with Jersey City and Hudson County during a period of nearly eight years.

The defendants, the government has charged, had extorted more than \$182,000 and had conspired to extort \$3.3 million.

The foreday of the jury, Mrs. Ruby McCullough, a State Health Department employee, responded to the clerk's questions on the 29-count indictment by saying "guilty" more than 200 times.

One of the defendants, Philipp Kunz, 48, the Jersey City business administrator, was found not guilty on 12 counts in the indictment, but he was convicted on the 17 other counts.

Hudson County Democratic leader. During the trial, dozens of building contractors and suppliers described requests they had received for kickbacks from officials of Jersey City or Hudson County.

Mr. Kunz, 78, was charged in the original indictment, but he was released from the trial to undergo prostate surgery.

Whelan is serving his third four-year term as mayor of Jersey City, which has about 275,000 residents and is across the Hudson River from New York City.



Mayor Thomas J. Whelan

U.S. Doctors Say Boiled Milk
Perils Infants With Diarrhea

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—Physicians at Children's Hospital in Boston have warned that the common practice of feeding boiled milk to babies suffering from diarrhea can lead to a potentially fatal concentration of salt in the body.

The home remedy is particularly dangerous, they said, if the milk used is undiluted skimmed milk and if it is boiled in an open pan.

Their warning was prompted by the recent deaths of two infants—one eight months old and the other 14 months old—who were brought to the hospital fatally ill after having been given boiled milk at home for several days.

Another 14-month-old baby who was brought to the hospital a few days ago in a semi-coma with the same disorder, is currently responding to treatment, according to Dr. William Berenberg.

Common in Summer
Dr. Berenberg, a professor of pediatrics at the Boston hospital, said the warning was also prompted by the fact that diarrhea is a common disorder in infants and young children in the summertime.

The condition is known medically as hypernatremic (too much sodium in the blood) dehydration. In this condition, the excess sodium in the blood and the spaces between the cells draws water out of the cells.

According to Dr. Laurence Finberg, chairman of the department of pediatrics at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y., the brain is hit the hardest by dehydration and permanent brain damage sometimes results even if the child recovers. Dr. Finberg estimated that death or brain damage occurred in 15 to 30 percent of the children who suffer from this disturbance in the body's salt and fluid balance. He added that despite a persistent education program over the last

N.J. Court Rules
Nun Must Testify
In Murder Case

TRENTON, N.J., July 6 (AP).—A New Jersey appeal court ruled today that a Roman Catholic nun does not have the right to invoke "priests' privilege" and refuse to answer a grand jury's testimony about a murder.

The Appellate Division of Superior Court upheld a lower-court order directing Sister Margaret Murtha, 32, of St. Boniface parish in Jersey City, to tell a grand jury about a conversation she had last February with a 17-year-old boy who was questioned in the murder case.

Sister Margaret, the presiding judge of the Appellate Division, ruled that the "priests' privilege" to remain silent about information received in confession does not extend to nuns, such as Sister Margaret, who are members of a teaching order.

The judge also held that Sister Margaret was not entitled to remain silent on the ground of conscience.

Sister Margaret spent a night in jail last May for refusing to testify and may be held there if she maintains her silence.

Edgar Eisenhower III
TACOMA, Wash., July 6 (AP).—Edgar N. Eisenhower, 82, brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has suffered a stroke. "The stroke is not critical to his life," a doctor said, but "he has suffered brain damage."
Soviet Envoy
Asking Malta
For Embassy

VALLETTA, July 6 (UPI).—Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Smirnov arrived today and said he had come to talk about setting up a Soviet Embassy in Malta.

Political sources said he probably would talk also about the island nation's military situation.

Mr. Smirnov, Ambassador to Britain and nonresident envoy to Malta, flew in with his wife from London and came face to face with an estimated 100 newsmen and photographers.

He will see about the embassy, he said, then was whisked away by Maltese government officials who urged him to say nothing more to newsmen.

The Russian came to Malta one year ago with a request that a Soviet Embassy be established in Valletta—a request that was turned down by the Nationalist party government of Premier George Oliver.

Mr. Boris Olivier was unseated last month, and Laborite Dom Mintoff took over as prime minister. Mr. Mintoff immediately notified Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that he wanted Malta's military ties with the two renegotiated.

Political sources said Mr. Smirnov likely would meet Mr. Mintoff during the three-day trip and almost certainly would discuss the island's military situation in the light of the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean.

Air Canada 747s
PARIS, July 6 (AP).—Air Canada expanded its Boeing 747 service today with the start of a regular schedule between Toronto, Montreal, Paris and Frankfurt. Jumbo jet service between Toronto and London was started on June 2.
Scheel Starts Trip
To Israel Today

BONN, July 6 (AP).—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel will begin a four-day visit to Israel tomorrow hoping to improve relations between Bonn and Tel Aviv.

These have cooled since Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats came to power in 1969. Israel has been suspicious of Mr. Brandt's moves toward improved relations with East Europe and toward his government's overtures to the Arab countries which broke diplomatic ties with West Germany in 1965. They did so to protest Bonn's recognition of Israel by the Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard.

20 Killed in Bus Crash
TEPEC, Mexico, July 6 (AP).—Twenty persons died and an estimated 19 others were seriously injured yesterday in a head-on collision between passenger buses at Rosamorada, about 50 miles north of here.

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U.S. Leftist Parties May Unite
Behind National Slate in '72

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., July 6 (UPI).—A strong joint national ticket in 1972 and a powerful organization in all 50 states emerged as major objectives at a convention last weekend of leftist parties.

About 250 delegates from 35 states attended the convention, which ended last night. Among the organizations represented were the Peace and Freedom party, the New Party, the D.C. Statehood party, the Wisconsin Alliance, and the host organization, the Independent New Mexican party.

The groups hope to hold a platform-raising and presidential candidate-convention next November.

Speck Speaks
At this convention the delegates adopted a foreign policy calling for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia and immediate nuclear disarmament.

The main speaker on this issue was Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician, who said that an alliance of progressive parties could provide millions of young voters with a needed alternative.

"The two major parties haven't had the courage and forthrightness to get out of the abominable war in Vietnam," Dr. Spock said. "They have failed abysmally to represent the American people."

Author Gore Vidal, a member of the New Party, said he believes that Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, would be the ideal 1972 presidential candidate.

"He is ideal in that he presents a cold-blooded analysis of what's wrong, and he offers solutions, which you can't say about the conventional politician," Mr. Vidal said.

British Sub Raised

GOSPORT, England, July 6 (AP).—Salvage teams today refloated the Royal Navy submarine Arcturion, which sank in Gosport Arsenal Base last Thursday with three men on board. The three men were trapped on board and managed to get free through an escape hatch ten hours after the sinking.

Jim Garrison Accuses U.S.
Of Faking Case Against Him

NEW ORLEANS, July 6 (UPI).—District Attorney Jim Garrison, accused of violating federal bribery and gambling laws, charged two government attorneys today with extortion, defamation, malfeasance and four other criminal acts.

The charges were filed against U.S. Attorney General Garrisonhouse and Justice Department lawyer John Wall, who spearheaded the investigation resulting in the federal charges against Mr. Garrison.

Mr. Wall and Mr. Garrisonhouse were accused of inciting a felony, conspiring a felony, criminal mischief and public intimidation as well as extortion, malfeasance and defamation.

In its 113-page complaint last Wednesday, the government accused Mr. Garrison and two policemen of accepting bribes to protect illegal pinball machines gambling in the city. The complaint said Mr. Garrison was receiving as much as \$1,500 a month at times from seven pinball machine company executives and employees.

Earlier, Mr. Garrison charged that the government used "faked evidence, a key witness who lies according to fit their pattern, elaborate frame-ups, spliced and take tape recordings, and every other conceivable device to make the innocent appear guilty long before the beginning of any trial."

Mr. Garrison, who became known nationally when he tried to prove a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, is accused of taking bribes over a nine-year period from pinball interests.

Two New Orleans policemen and seven pinball company executives were charged with Mr. Garrison.

"At the arraignment in the federal magistrate's court, I did not recognize my so-called 'co-conspirators' in the pinball business—not having seen them before," Mr. Garrison said.

"I cannot help but feel that most certainly they must have been wondering what they were supposed to have been paying me for, since I never rendered them, or their business, any kind of service in my eight years in office," he said.

"Since the day I took office as district attorney, I have never fixed a single case. I have never taken a dollar in bribery. I have never done anything to help the pinball business."

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It is rather surprising to read that a reorganized Japanese cabinet has been asked to do its utmost to improve relations with the United States. For this is not a government representing those leftists in Japan who demonstrate against the United States and all it stands for; rather it is moderately conservative, and has quite consistently maintained comfortable ties with America on political issues. The problem, of course, is economic: the American market.

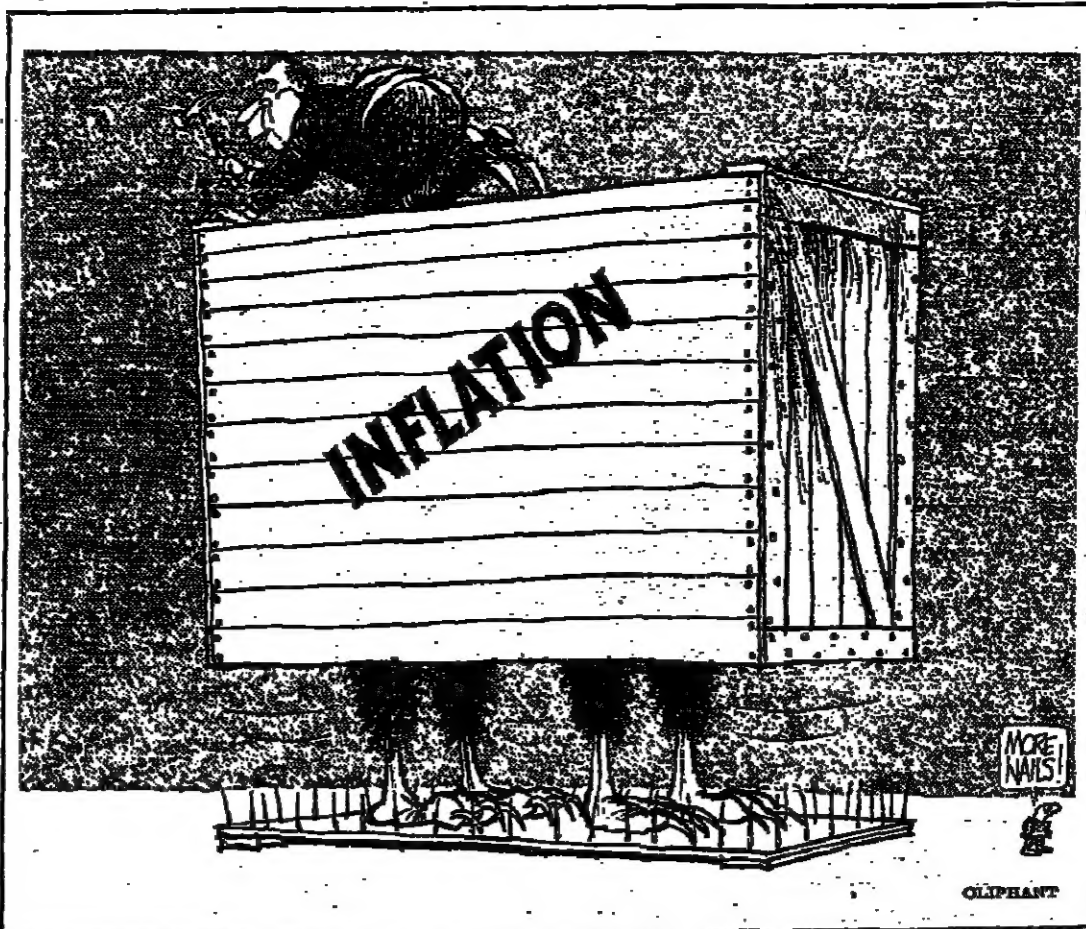
During its benevolent occupation of Japan, the United States did its best to press upon Japan the need for representative institutions, freed from military or traditional pressures toward foreign adventure. It also tried to convince the Japanese that for all their limited territory, large population and lack of natural resources, a dynamic economy acting in a relatively free world market would do more for them than any Southeast Asia co-prosperity sphere carved out by bayonets.

In both cases, the influence and example of the United States were very largely successful. The economic miracle of postwar Japan outstripped those achieved in Germany by Erhardt and Ulbricht, although Germany possessed greater resources and special trading advantages within, respectively, the Common Market and the East European bloc. The cost, in terms of old values and current pollution, was high, but Japan is one of the industrial greats, pushing both America and the Soviet Union with their vastly greater territories, natural riches and other advantages.

But the Japanese have been enjoying high protection within their own lands and free markets elsewhere. This is causing increasing annoyance in the United States, which has been consuming Japanese products at a rate which now seems to be attaining \$2 billion a year, but is restricting from paying for these by exports of either goods or capital. Faced by the prospect of continuing this imbalance or establishing trade restrictions that might set off a series of tariff wars around the world, the United States has been endeavoring to obtain controls in Tokyo that would limit exports to the American market.

And this, naturally, presents the Sato government with an acute dilemma. The American market is too large a segment of the whole to be lightly dismissed, especially since Japan's natural trading area in the Far East is still limited by economic uncertainties and political hostilities. To restrict, voluntarily, shipments to America would be costly—but to have those shipments restricted by the United States might be fatal.

There are other issues, to be sure, in which the United States and Japan are mutually concerned: the retrocession of Okinawa, the whole subject of defense, the matter of relations between Japan and mainland China, the leftist agitation in Japan. But underlying these, and closely tied to them, is the tough problem of just how much Japan can sell to America, and how much the United States can sell to Japan. It is, to an extent that would delight Marx and which rather seldom appears in modern diplomacy, chiefly a question of dollars and yen.



Westward Ho to China

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Washington has never before engaged in such intricate and widespread negotiations, affecting our relationships with so many lands, including Russia and China, as those now underway in Europe and Asia.

The SALT arms limitations discussions with Moscow have been underway for 30 months. Interim talks are proceeding simultaneously on a possible formula to avoid renewed war in the Middle East. There is a hint of some new life in the Paris Vietnam talks. Bilateral contacts have just occurred at our initiative with Japan and other Far Eastern states.

Moreover, the five nuclear powers are imperceptibly inching toward a conference on atomic weapons control. At a slightly less small-scale if scarcely speedy pace, movement can now be detected in the old Soviet idea of a European security conference and the Western proposal for mutual and balanced force reductions.

No statesman officially acknowledges any link between one or the other of these subjects. Yet it is evident that wilyly we begin to find ourselves in the kind of old-fashioned global bargaining situation which Soviet diplomacy relies more than does our own. The diplomatic skin is inextricably interwoven.

Thus, continual paring of committed forces, especially those of the U.S. and Canada, makes NATO lay ever more stress on tactical nuclear arms in its current strategy. The cut-down in Western divisions forces the alliance to hope for a similar cut-down by Warsaw Pact divisions.

Intricity

However, if Russia pulls troops from Eastern Europe, this is an easier withdrawal—which can be easily reversed—than a similar North American retreat across the Atlantic. Additionally, the importance of nuclear arms to NATO increases as this takes place. West Europe has shown itself unready to substitute its own divisions for those taken away by transatlantic allies.

The primordial importance of SALT is, if anything, heightened and the possibility of a five-power atomic meeting becomes more imperative. Yet SALT, intricate and cautious as its discussions have been, is less complicated than the proposed MBFR negotiations which would precede a European security conference.

The Russians now like the old NATO idea of MBFR in the hopes that they can accelerate the North American withdrawal. But MBFR talks will probably take even longer than SALT. About all they could initially do is provide the U.S. President with an argument to Congress that any unilateral withdrawal would be dangerous while mutual withdrawals are being negotiated.

If—which is politically questionable at this moment of American despair and hysteria—the United States finally recognizes the need to keep a substantial force here, Moscow would probably accept that decision.

The Reason

Similarly, Russia would likely show itself more generous than so far indicated on occidental trade terms, East-West freedom of movement and culture, a German modus vivendi, and arms limitations. Why? The answer is simple: China.

The reasons for Western hopes of détente are largely economic. But Russia wants to tidy up its European boundaries during the next decade because of its fear that China, in the 1980s, will be a major danger to the Soviet system.

Mutual fear lies behind both

Russian and Chinese endeavors to improve relationships with the West, above all the United States. Therefore Washington must take special care to examine all implications of the dreamed-of European security conference and nonaggression accord between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. are Pacific as well as Atlantic powers, with Asian as well as European interests. Two American states, Hawaii and Alaska, lean far eastward. It is imperative that any NATO-Warsaw pact nonaggression treaty (which must obviously include both superpowers) cannot be interpreted as having any commitment outside the Euro-

pean-Atlantic or Russo-American border areas. The United States must not allow itself to appear legally neutralized toward China in the event of a Sino-Soviet war on the grounds that Washington's alliance had agreed to such a position with Moscow's alliance. Clearly the Kremlin must want to free its hand—not just in Western Europe but also in the U.S.A.—for a tough Soviet stand against China. Peking worries about precisely that. The war and wool of present diplomatic maneuvers embraces the entire world and we shouldn't even seem to encourage a hard Russian policy in the Orient.

Ellsberg's Flawed Vision

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The flawed vision of Daniel Ellsberg in viewing the Vietnam war, a failing that was to have profound implications for his country, was laid bare in a private memorandum he wrote for the Pentagon on Feb. 23, 1968, spectacularly misinterpreting the just completed Communist Tet offensive.

Ellsberg, then a Vietnam expert for the Rand Corp., think tank, had been asked to interpret the bloody Tet offensive for the Defense Department's Office of International Security Affairs (OISA). His memorandum was apocalyptic: "I think that the war is over."

—Communists taking over the countryside, the South Vietnamese government and army deteriorating, a rapid renewal of the Communist offensive. "Two months from now," things are going to get much worse," he said, predicting any possibility for improvement.

No prophecy could have been more false. In truth, the Tet offensive was the Communist high-water mark, triggering a three-year decline in their Vietnamese strength (which may now be ending). But Ellsberg, exasperated with Saigon's corrupt government and shoddy army, could see in Tet only the vindication of his own warnings. It was a view widely shared in OISA, whose staffers wrote the Pentagon Papers.

A Syndrome

Thus, the spectacular mistakes of Ellsberg's 1968 memo transcend the personal. His flawed vision is the flawed history of the Pentagon Papers. It is the all-is-lost syndrome that deeply influenced U.S. policy in the months after the Tet offensive and finally led to Ellsberg's disclosure of the Pentagon Papers.

For these reasons, Ellsberg's errors about Tet are worthy of examination. Ellsberg's errors are prophetic he sent the Pentagon along with the actual outcome of events:

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 1: The Communist Tet offensive of Jan. 29-Feb. 29 was a prelude to "the takeover of the countryside" by the Viet Cong, "inevitably sucking" South Vietnamese and U.S. forces "toward the environs of the towns and cities, away from the hamlets and outlying regions."

The actual outcome: By their desperate Tet attacks, the Communists depleted their forces in the countryside and have not adequately rebuilt them since.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 2: The Viet Cong will be drawing ever more recruits, whereas South Vietnamese armed forces "will probably be considerably smaller." By April 1, Saigon's force "will be, at most, 75-80 percent of its actual strength in December 1967, and quite possibly closer to 60 percent" because of heavy desertions.

The actual outcome: Saigon forces increased by 122,000 the next six months, finally surpassing one million. In contrast, Viet Cong recruiting in the countryside was never the same, and the Communist war effort was increasingly carried by regulars from the North.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 3: "It is the death of pacification"—Communist control of South Vietnam will steadily increase, never receding. By April 1, "U.S. sub-sector teams will be withdrawn from a number of districts, and a num-

ber of province towns will be under siege. Some will have fallen." Some 400,000 U.S. troops would be needed to prevent this.

The actual outcome: Far from U.S. teams being withdrawn or province towns falling, Communist control of the countryside steadily receded, without any increase in U.S. troops.

Ellsberg Prophecy No. 4: "The best guess is that the VC (Viet Cong) cadres are busy leaping lessons from the initial attacks on the Viet Cong base." By early April, there will be another round of heavy attacks, including renewed pressure of the U.S. Marine base at Khe Sanh.

The actual outcome: The Viet Cong were hopelessly decimated by the Tet offensive. Not since then have they even contemplated an offensive comparable to Tet. By April 1, the relief of Khe Sanh had begun.

Muskie and the South

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—If the Democratic National Convention were held tomorrow, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie would get the votes of a large majority of the Southern states.

Under the apportionment plan as it now stands, delegates with 565 of the total of 3,016 votes would come from the 11 states of the South. Thus the Maine Democrat's strength in that region, if maintained over the next year, could give him a tremendous head start toward his party's presidential nomination—just as Southern backing boosted Hubert H. Humphrey toward nomination in 1968.

A trip through seven Southern states suggests that key Democrats are approaching a consensus on these three points:

• They want desperately to be considered once more a part of the national party.

• As a means to that end, they would like to support a candidate with a reasonable chance of getting the nomination.

• But, since their primary concern is local rather than national politics, they want a nominee who will run relatively well in their home states.

These three attitudes are impelling party leaders toward the center. Most of them are attracted to Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, but they do not believe that a conservative is likely to be nominated. A few are attracted to more liberal candidates, such as Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, but they don't consider them "salable" at home.

A number of major Democratic officials retain close ties to Humphrey and would like to see him nominated again. But even Humphrey's strongest supporters in the region admit that the former vice-president will have to demonstrate considerable appeal, perhaps in the primaries, to prove he is still electable.

As is the case elsewhere, Muskie evokes no deep emotional commitment from those who consider him the best choice but they consider him that anyway, even when they find his positions hard to swallow.

Letters

After the Storm

Now that we will have the unique experience of reading the history of a war that is still being fought and cannot be won, I hope we will do it objectively, without excessive emotion. The original intent of this history was to provide an analysis of our mistakes so as not to repeat them. This will not be easy for Americans. We must try to understand what went wrong and to admit our mistakes.

We must, however, also realize that we are passing judgment after a partial revolution in thinking has already been completed. Our basis of judgment and thinking in America has changed radically in the last few years since the initial Vietnam decisions were made. Let us also remember how we personally react when we feel that our own positions of power, prestige, influence or way of living are threatened. Of course, governments should be above the frailties of human nature, but governments are made up of individuals. As we read this Vietnam history, we will feel moments of bitterness, betrayal, emptiness, and a desire for revenge. We must handle these emotions maturely, or the wounds will become too deep for even partial healing. I hope and am confident that all of us can weather this storm and that America and the world will benefit from this analysis.

Frankfurt.

Secrets

I am sorry to take issue with Mr. Archibald MacLachlan (NYT of June 23, 1971) but the free world is headed for more defeats if it continues to believe in dangerous fallacies. He maintains that "except in actual war, weapon development and strategic planning must necessarily be confidential, there are no government secrets."

This is the thinking that led to Pearl Harbor, Hitler's takeover of Czechoslovakia, Hitler's

and Stalin's occupation of Poland, and all the other "surprise" actions which found the democracies unprepared and cost the world so much blood, destruction and sorrow.

It is naive and self-deluding to imagine that the potential aggressor, revolutionary or international law-breaker is obliging going to play the game according to rules set up by the U.S.A. or any normally peace-loving country.

For Lenin or for Hitler, supremacy is the objective, and violence, along with lies, misrepresentation and blackmail are merely the means of achieving it. Opposition has no place in their way of life, and must be crushed. The democracies must face up to these hard facts if they wish to survive. Let them keep their freedom to criticize, let their judges be free to administer the law without interference or outside pressure, let their legislatures be independent of their executives, but let them rest assured that they will lose these blessings if they insist on living in a fool's paradise.

On the same page as Mr. MacLachlan's letter you publish a report from Czechoslovakia which concludes: "The anguished Czechs question whether anyone in the outside world realizes what is happening, or even cares about the little country toward which only three springs ago the eyes and hopes of the world were turned."

Roma.

Lemmings?

Anthony Lewis anticipates (June 26th) a July Labor party conference of "Lemmings," driven by Messrs. Jack Jones and Hugh Scanlon into opposition to the Heath plan of Common Market entry. He treats nationwide public opinion as expressed in the polls as if it did not exist; ignores the views (surely not those of Jones and Scanlon) of Cabbaghead, perverts what on the record are the views of Heath; and has the effrontery, in admonishing Wilson, to quote as his sponsor the declaration of Gaitskell.

I am, over these weeks, not entirely out of touch with Labor leadership. Indeed I have specifically suggested, following the Tory precedent on steel nationalization, that Mr. Wilson should declare, before we go further, that in view of Edward Heath's lack of any adequate mandate on so great an issue, the government must go to the country, and that the Opposition on coming to power, reserves the right to re-negotiate all undertakings.

I know Hugh Gaitskell and I have his personal letter to me saying "you and I are not theoretical anti-market men," as well as a letter from Clement Attlee—"the least De Gaulle can do for us is to keep us out of the Common Market."

Are these the precedents that Lewis wants Wilson to "have in him" to repeat?

GEORGE CATLIN

London.

Traitise

Norman W. Smith's proposal for the composite character of the Common Market Man (NYT, June 24) needs some amendments. Mumbleisms is no doubt a prominent feature of this French character, but we Norwegians undiplomatically outrank them even in this respect (i.e. we discovered America, didn't we—and left it alone). It is a pity that this trait of ours only seems to be duly appreciated in the Nordic countries where stories about our lack of conciseness are almost as abundant as the universally known extravagance of the Scots in money matters. I insist on the following changes in and additions to Mr. Smith's list: Humble like the Norwegians, friendly like the French, down-to-earth like the Irish, reserved like the Danes and, finally, having the outstanding German sense of humor.

TORRE HYTTEN

Oslo.

Beyond Humor

Many people seem to read Art Buchwald's column only to get a few laughs and not ask themselves why they are laughing. In his June 15 article in the Herald Tribune, Mr. Buchwald was not poking fun at the administration, or the Washington police in their handling of the attempt to stop government operations.

On the contrary, he seems to be concerned about the lack of the police and the administration to use legal means in handling disturbances. When illegal responses are the only means remaining to handle illegal actions, then the democratic process has been lost and the government also becomes a violator. There is no humor when the people and its leaders have violence as their only alternative.

SP/R. K. RUONEN
U.S. Army, Europe.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 7, 1896

NEW YORK.—From a New York Herald editorial on the 1896 Presidential elections: "The supremacy of silver is a national crime as the secession was. It would rob the masses of half their hard earned savings. It would bring dishonor to the country and ruin to the people. It is not enough to defeat a silver Presidential nominee but also Congressional men who are not for sound money. A sound money Congress is more important than a sound money President, since the country looks to Congress for safe legislation."

Fifty Years Ago

July 7, 1921

PARIS.—Alaska's loss of population is worrying some people, patriots and others, and no wonder. The census of 1920 showed that the loss in 10 years has been about 25 percent. Of the several explanations suggested, that of the repressive influence of a bureaucratic administration is the most striking and at once the most probable. Alaska is virtually governed from Washington, some 5,000 miles from its borders. It is suffering from lack of self-government. Its resources are blocked by other laws, the territory must be allowed to develop.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Pentagon Papers—IX: President Kennedy Makes Vital Decision

By Hedrick Smith

ON May 11, 1961, two days after the potential of a major crisis in the Gulf of Tonkin, President John F. Kennedy made the game-winning decision. As recorded in the U.S. National Security Action Memorandum 52, a copy of which accompanies the Pentagon Papers study, the objective was to prevent the escalation of the Vietnam conflict. The memorandum, however, was not a typical public statement. The memo's purpose was to "prevent Communist domination of South Vietnam" and to "prevent the escalation of the Vietnam conflict." The memo was written by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense, and it was signed by President Kennedy. The memo was a key document in the decision-making process that led to the escalation of the Vietnam conflict.

In North Vietnam as might prove necessary or appropriate.

The documents also show that Mr. Kennedy approved plans for the use in North Vietnam operations of American air crews of American and other nationality, as appropriate, in addition to Vietnamese. The plans, quoted in full in the final report of the task force headed by Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, designated the South Vietnamese Army's First Observation Group, stationed at Nha Trang, as the main unit for carrying on unconventional warfare in Laos, South Vietnam and North Vietnam.

In July, 1961, Brig. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, a CIA official, submitted to Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, the President's military adviser, a preliminary report on preparations for this clandestine warfare. By that time, the report said, the First Observation Group had been limited operations in North Vietnam and some shallow penetrations into Laos.

The Lansdale report stated, however, that most of the unit's operations had been directed against the Viet Cong in South Vietnam and that this was being changed to focus it entirely on North Vietnam and Laos—denied areas in official terminology.

"The plan is to relieve the group from these combat assignments (against the Viet Cong) to ready its full strength for denied-area missions," Gen. Lansdale said. As of July 6, the unit was to be expanded to 800 men from 340. "Personnel are volunteers who have been carefully screened by security organizations," Gen. Lansdale said. "Many are from North Vietnam. They have been trained for guerrilla operations at the group's training center at Nha Trang."

In addition, the Lansdale report said, 400 selected South Vietnamese soldiers, 50 mountain troops and 70 civilians were being formed into "additional volunteer groups, apart from the First Observation Group, for similar operations."

The general listed 50 Americans—35 from the Defense Department and 15 from the CIA—engaged in training these groups and preparing other South Vietnamese intelligence and psychological-warfare operations. According to the Pentagon study, these were to be augmented by some of the 400 Special Forces soldiers President Kennedy ordered to the field on May 11.

The study does not report on the actual operations of the units during the Kennedy years.

One Unit Captured in North

names leader reluctant; in mid-1961, he turned to the idea of withdrawing the unit from the field. The unit was to be a co-belligerent.

The Vietnam troop decisions were also affected by the confrontation with the Soviet Union over Berlin. At his meeting in Vienna with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in June, President Kennedy managed to strike a general bargain to seek neutralization in Laos. But the Soviet leader applied pressure to the Berlin issue by threatening to sign a peace treaty with East Germany, making Western access to West Berlin extremely vulnerable.

The tension on this issue mounted—and overshadowed developments in Southeast Asia until, on Oct. 17, Premier Khrushchev dropped the idea of the peace treaty with East Germany.

Johnson Seen Diem

Vice-President Johnson, on his whirlwind mission through Asia to bolster the confidence of America's allies, met with President Diem on May 12. According to an embassy report of the meeting, when Mr. Johnson raised the possibility of sending American combat units to Vietnam or working out a bilateral defense treaty, he found Mr. Diem uninterested. The embassy report quoted President Diem as saying he wanted American combat troops only in the event of an open invasion.

In his private report to President Kennedy on May 23, the Vice-President painted American alternatives in Asia in black and white, giving Thailand and Vietnam pivotal significance. "We must decide whether to help these countries to the best of our ability," he declared, "or throw in the towel in the area and pull back our defenses."

Nonetheless, alluding to President Diem's response on the troop question, Mr. Johnson told Mr. Kennedy: "Asian leaders—at this time—do not want American troops involved in Southeast Asia other than on training missions. This does not minimize or disregard the probability that open attack would bring calls for U.S. combat troops."

If this seemed to close the issue for President Kennedy, as the study indicates, it was not the last word from President Diem. Responding to a suggestion from Vice-President Johnson, the South Vietnamese leader spelled out his military proposals in a letter to President Kennedy on June 9.

The letter, quoted extensively in the Pentagon account, urged a major expansion of the South Vietnamese Army, from 170,000 to 270,000 men, accompanied by a "considerable" U.S. buildup with "selected elements of the American armed forces."

President Diem said that the infiltration of Communist forces into the country was a "grave threat" and that the United States should "counter the ominous threat" of Communist domination—a threat he documented by what the study calls "inflated infiltration figures."

THIS IS the ninth article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

The plan for "selected elements of the American armed forces," according to the Pentagon narrative, sounded "very much like" a request for the kind of forces that the Defense Department had proposed in April and that the American advisory mission in Saigon was urging in midsummer.

The real interest of the Joint Chiefs and other military officers, the account says, was in getting U.S. combat units into Vietnam, with the training mission a possible device for getting this accepted by Diem and by civilian leaders in Washington.

The White House, preoccupied by Berlin, sidestepped the issue by agreeing in August to finance a much more modest increase in the Vietnamese Army—30,000 men—and by postponing any buildup of American advisers, according to the study.

Moreover, the writer suggests that the White House was already developing other ideas about Southeast Asia. During the summer discussions, Walt W. Rostow, senior White House adviser

on Southeast Asia, once again produced proposals that, in the study's words, were a "quite exact" prescription for President Kennedy's decisions in the fall. In what is described in the account as a handwritten note to Secretary McNamara on a piece of scratch paper, probably passed by hand during a meeting about June 5, Mr. Rostow said:

"We must think of the kind of forces and missions for Thailand now, Vietnam later."

"We need a guerrilla defense operation in Thailand's northeast."

"We shall need forces to support a counterinsurgency war in Vietnam."

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On the other hand, the study says, the Pentagon narrative, sounded "very much like" a request for the kind of forces that the Defense Department had proposed in April and that the American advisory mission in Saigon was urging in midsummer.

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Rostow. In spite of all the American worry about infiltration into South Vietnam through Laos, a special national intelligence estimate on Oct. 5 reported "that 80-90 percent of the estimated 17,000 VC had been locally recruited, and that there was little evidence that the VC relied on external supplies," according to the Pentagon account.

The intelligence estimate also included a warning about the kind of enemy shrewdness and tenacity that became reality. The estimate, drafted while the administration was thinking primarily of SEATO, rather than unilateral American intervention, forecast:

"The Communists would expect worthwhile political and psychological rewards from successful harassment and guerrilla operations against SEATO forces. The D.E.V. (North Vietnam) would probably not relax its Viet Cong campaign against the GVN (South Vietnam) to any significant extent. Meanwhile, Communist strength in North Vietnam would probably be increased by forces from North Vietnam to guard against an effort to partition Laos. The Soviet airlift would probably be increased with a heavier flow of military supplies into South Laos."

Confronted with such conflicting advice, President Kennedy decided to send Gen. Taylor to Saigon. According to minutes of the National Security Council meeting on Oct. 11, quoted in the Pentagon account, the general was instructed to consider three strategies:

● "Strategic intervention to 'defeat the Viet Cong,' using up to three divisions of American troops."

● "Sending 'fewer U.S. combat forces' to Vietnam, not to crush the insurgent but 'for the purpose of establishing a U.S. presence in Vietnam.'"

● "Stepping up U.S. assistance and training of Vietnamese units, furnishing of more U.S. equipment, particularly helicopters and other light aircraft, trucks and other ground transport—short of using American combat forces."

Economic Survey

The minutes said President Kennedy was to announce the Taylor mission, at an afternoon news conference, "as an economic survey." But, the account says, the President did "not make the hardly credible claim that he was sending his personal military ad-

visors to Vietnam to do an economic survey." After a vaguely worded announcement, the narrative relates, President Kennedy was "noncommittal when asked whether Taylor was going to consider the need for combat troops."

Even before Gen. Taylor and his party could leave Washington, the Diem government had sent new and urgent requests for American combat troops. Ambassador Nolting reported to Washington on Oct. 13 that Nguyen Dinh Thuan, the Vietnamese acting defense minister, had requested: "U.S. combat units, or units to be introduced into SVN as 'combat trainer units'."

Wanted a symbolic U.S. strength near 17th (Parallel) to prevent attacks there, free own forces there. Similar purpose station U.S. units in several provincial seats in Central Highlands. . . . Thuan said first step quicker than [defense] treaty and time was of the essence. Thuan said taken forces would satisfy SVN and would be better than treaty."

The South Vietnamese government's state of alarm was communicated by Mr. Nolting's additional report that Saigon was considering asking Nationalist China "to send one division of combat troops in the southwest."

Ambassador Nolting said he had tried to discourage this approach. The Pentagon study goes on to report that administration officials effectively squelched press speculation about the troop question with carefully managed news leaks at this point.

It cites a dispatch on Oct. 14 in The New York Times reporting that military leaders, including Gen. Taylor, were reluctant to send combat units to Vietnam and that this question was "near the bottom of the list" of things the general would consider.

From High Source

From the way the dispatch was handled, the account says, it clearly "came from a source authorized to speak for the President, probably from the President himself." The writer adds that "in the light of the recommendations quoted throughout this paper, and particularly most of the staff papers . . . that led up to the Taylor mission, most of this was simply untrue." But he concludes: "The Times story had the apparently desired effect. Speculation about combat troops almost disappeared from news stories."

The Taylor mission arrived in Saigon on Oct. 18 and was greeted by President Diem's formal declaration of a state of emergency.

According to an embassy message to Washington, Oct. 20, Mr. Diem told Gen. Taylor at their first meeting that he wanted a bilateral defense treaty, American support for another expansion of the South Vietnamese Army and a list of combat support items.

He did not, however, repeat the earlier request for actual American ground combat units.

By the second Diem-Taylor meeting, on Oct. 24, American and South Vietnamese officials had discussed the disastrous flooding in the Mekong River Delta, where the American military advisory mission, headed by Lt. Gen. Lionel C. McGarr, thought American troops might be of some help.

Gen. Taylor directed two messages to Washington after that meeting, both quoted in the Pentagon account. The first, sent through regular channels, reported that Mr. Diem's reaction to all of Gen. Taylor's recommendations—including the

request for actual American ground combat units—was "very positive."

He made the remark, on which he did not elaborate, during a half-hour interview, "Conversations With the Chief Justice," which was tape-recorded last Thursday and broadcast last night over the television and radio networks of the American Broadcasting Co.

The interviewer asked the chief justice about the unusual speed with which the case reached the Supreme Court. He replied that "although the court was actually unanimous on the basic problem of First Amendment rights of newspapers, we judges and justices give up our First Amendment rights to some extent, and we can't comment about cases past, present, future, or even those of yesterday." He did not comment further on the decision.

Russians in Pyongyang

TOKYO, July 6 (AP).—A four-member Soviet Communist party and government delegation, headed by First Deputy Premier Kiril T. Maslennikov, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane yesterday, the North Korean Central News Agency said, to attend today's celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the North Korea-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

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Burger Asserts Court Unanimous In Press Principle

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger says that the Supreme Court "was actually unanimous in principle in its 6-to-3 decision last Wednesday against the Justice Department's effort to bar publication of material from the Pentagon Papers."

He made the remark, on which he did not elaborate, during a half-hour interview, "Conversations With the Chief Justice," which was tape-recorded last Thursday and broadcast last night over the television and radio networks of the American Broadcasting Co.

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flood-relief task force—"was favorable."

In his second message, sent privately to Mr. Kennedy and the President's most senior advisers, Gen. Taylor proposed a force of 6,000 to 8,000 American soldiers not only to cope with the flooding but, significantly, the narrative points out, to assure "Diem of our readiness to join him in a military showdown with Viet Cong or Viet Minh."

Gen. Taylor said that he envisaged mostly logistics forces but that "some combat troops" would be necessary to defend the American engineers, troops and their encampments. He warned that "any troops coming to VN (Vietnam) may expect to take casualties."

Gen. Taylor's proposals, evidently relayed to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who was in Japan for a conference, prompted Mr. Rusk to cable Washington, warning about the risks of making a military commitment without reciprocal political reforms by President Diem.

While attaching the "greatest possible importance" to the security of Southeast Asia, Mr. Rusk expressed reluctance to see American prestige committed too deeply for the sake of "a losing horse."

Similar reservations were also reflected by reports from two middle-level State Department members of Gen. Taylor's mission, Sterling J. Cottrell and William J. Jordan.

Against Troop Use

Mr. Cottrell, head of the Inter-agency Vietnam Task Force in Washington, asserted in a memorandum dated Oct. 27 that "since U.S. combat troops of division size cannot be employed effectively, they should not be introduced at this stage" despite the "favorable psychological lift" it would give the Vietnamese.

Mr. Jordan reported finding explosive pressures for political and administrative change in South Vietnam. Many government officials and military officers, he said, "have lost confidence in President Diem and his leadership." He urged that the United States not identify itself "with a man or a regime."

Contrary pressures were being exerted on Washington, however, by the American Mission in Saigon. On Oct. 31, the study reports, the embassy reported to Washington the Vietnamese people's "virtually unanimous desire" for the introduction of American troops.

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The 'Unknown' Genius Who Wrote 'Ali and Nino'

By Walter Clemons

NEW YORK (NYT).—In April, Random House published an extraordinary novel with a mysterious history. "Ali and Nino" was originally published in Vienna in 1937 under the pseudonym Kurban Said (NYT, May 19). It was then forgotten until Jenia Graman, an artist who lived in Berlin during the 1930s, recently

came across a copy of the Vienna edition and translated it. Who was Kurban Said? An introduction by John Wain provides the meager information that could be pieced together. He was a native of Azerbaijan, the little Transcaucasian country adjoining Armenia and Georgia on the Caspian Sea where the story is set. He lived in exile in Europe,

having apparently left his homeland after it came under Soviet rule in 1920. To all appearances "Ali and Nino" was his only book. He was thought to have fled Vienna for Italy in 1937 when the Nazis came. His name and when and where he died were unknown.

"One thing is certain: He had genius," Mr. Wain rightly says. As a schoolboy in the dusty town of Baku before World War I, the young Muslim aristocrat Ali falls in love with Nino, an exquisite Georgian princess whose Western outlook is utterly foreign to his. The story of their love and marriage, both funny and tender, is developed against a shifting background of Czarist, Turkish, Allied and Soviet control of Baku.

Kaleidoscopic cross-cultural allegiances become sharp-edged political realities: the question of whether Baku is to belong to East or West is answered with Ali's gallant, futile death behind a machine gun as the Red Army moves in.

Kurban Said makes the subtle, alien sensibility of the Moslem Ali both understandable and attractive. He is a witty, delicate writer with complex resources of irony and passion, a sophisticated grasp of social change. The author of "A Passage to India," you feel, would have admired "Ali and Nino."

Now two Azerbaijanis living in the United States have unexpectedly come forward with a highly plausible identification of Kurban Said. One of them, Mustafa Turkekul, is a literary scholar, author of a monograph on the writers of his country killed in the Soviet purges of 1937 ("Euseyin Carid," Istanbul, 1963). Under the exigencies of exile, he works as an auditor in a Washington hotel. The other, Josef Kahraman, a teacher, works as a radiologist in a Washington hospital.

It was Mr. Kahraman who called his friend's attention to a review in the Washington Star of a novel about their homeland.

The two stayed up all night reading "Ali and Nino" and vouch for its authenticity (recognizable streets, palaces, traditions, family names). Their conclusion is that the book is unmistakably the lost work of a writer celebrated in Azerbaijan: Yusuf Vezir, who signed his other books "Cemenzemenli."

Cemenzemenli was born in 1887 in Shusha, the green, ancient city of "wonderful liars" to which Ali pays an affectionate visit early in the novel ("We have everything! Walk through the town and look around—does anybody work? Hardly anybody! Is anybody sober? Nobody! You'll be amazed, sir!"). After his boyhood there, Yusuf Vezir moved to Baku sometime around the turn of the century, finished his schooling and took a degree in law at Kiev.

Yusuf Vezir was an aristocrat, a linguist, a precocious writer, a political activist. As a student he began to publish stories in Molla Nesredin, a satirical magazine critical of the Czarist regime, patriarchal conservatism and religious fanaticism. He went on to publish a number of novels and tales between 1909 and 1915.

When the short-lived Republic of Azerbaijan was established in 1918, he was chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (a role Ali performs in the novel with his dinner party for visiting British dignitaries); he then went to Istanbul as ambassador to Turkey, leaving his wife and child in Baku. With the fall of the Azerbaijan Republic and the Soviet takeover in 1920, he left Istanbul for Europe instead of returning home. For the next ten years he lived first in Paris, then in Berlin and Vienna.

Here his story diverges from the sketchy information about Kurban Said. In the early 1930s, at least five years before the Vienna publication of "Ali and Nino," Yusuf Vezir abruptly left

Europe, without a word to acquaintances there, and went home to Baku.

He had been promised full amnesty by the Communist regime, but Mr. Turkekul believes he took the precaution of leaving the manuscript of "Ali and Nino" in safekeeping with a friend.

Mr. Turkekul was a student at the University in Baku in 1935. He remembers Yusuf Vezir Cemenzemenli as a handsome, very elegant man in his late forties, in frock coat and wing collar, whose lectures on literature attracted crowds of students in Baku and in Tiflis, where he commuted by plane.

He was an outspoken advocate of Azerbaijan's native literary tradition (during his ambassadorship to Turkey he had published a history of Azerbaijanian literature), and in the 1937 purge of writers, poets and intellectuals he was one of the first to be arrested and his works suppressed. By the time "Ali and Nino" was published in Vienna, Mr. Turkekul believes, its author was already under arrest at home and perhaps dead.

If the attribution to Cemenzemenli proves correct, "Ali and Nino" is not an autobiographical novel in the simplest sense. Yusuf Vezir was a decade older than Ali during the historical period of the novel, his wife, to the best of Mr. Turkekul's recollection, wasn't Georgian, etc.

But it is haunting to think of Yusuf Vezir, in the comparative safety of exile, creating a young lion who declines to escape to Paris with his Nino and chooses to meet death on his own soil; and then to think of Yusuf Vezir returning to Azerbaijan in middle age, to meet his own death at the hands of the same adversaries.

Characteristically, Random House editor of "Ali and Nino," is already looking into the possibilities of translating Cemenzemenli. Since the post-Stalin thaw his works have again become available in Azerbaijan, and an avenue is named after him in Baku.

"Cemenli Kebel" ("The Permit to Paradise") is a comic novel that turns on a religious fanatic's promise, to a guileless hero, of entry into heaven. "Student" ("Student") is an autobiographical novel about university life.

"Kisler Bulagi" ("The Maidens' Spring") is said to depict the wedding rites of an ancient Turkish tribe with the exotic appeal of the sections in "Ali and Nino" about the poet's public contest in Shusha, the wedding visit to Nino's Georgian relatives, or the newlyweds' sojourn in Persia.

There are several other novels and two collections of stories to be explored.

We may still find "Ali and Nino" to be its author's masterpiece—the perspective of exile having provided it with an ironic complexity and a unique appeal for Western readers. Both Mr. Turkekul and Mr. Kahraman insist this isn't so, that the suppleness, wit, humor and sophisticated art so appealing in "Ali and Nino" are characteristics of Cemenzemenli's untranslated works. Certainly "Ali and Nino" is such a discovery that anything else its author may have written is worth investigating. The possibilities are exciting.

© The New York Times.



Cemenzemenli



DECAPITATED—This is one of two statues at the Villa Borghese, Rome, recently stripped of its head by thieves, who will presumably sell the stolen pieces on the black market. Similar thefts in the newly opened Villa Doria-Pamphili were reported earlier.

Bordeaux's Most Important Customer—The United States

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX, July 6 (NYT).—Further gleanings from the recent Bordeaux Wine Festival:

The 1971 wine crop is unlikely to be very large in Bordeaux, whatever its ultimate quality. The vines flowered at two different times, first the Merlot vines and then the Cabernets, which were still at it during the festival late last month. This is very late indeed, and the weather was often unkind, with the result that flowers and developing grapes fell off the vines (as much as 15 to 20 percent).

Statistics picked up from the Conseil Interprofessionnel du Vin de Bordeaux show that the United States is now Bordeaux's most important customer.

Although the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union imported 50 percent more in quantity in 1970, the second-place United States spent more because it imports so much in bottles rather than in casks. It also seems that the United States buys a higher proportion of fine wines from Bordeaux than any European country; so much for another myth about transatlantic barbarians.

This jibes well with other information from Baron François de Gunzburg, president of the firm of Barton & Guester (B. & G.), the leading exporter of Bordeaux wines to the United States. Baron de Gunzburg confirmed once more the explosion of interest in wine among Americans, together with increasing sophistication about it. Sales of Bordeaux wines to the United States in 1970 were up more than 100 percent over 1968 (representing a 75 percent rise in volume). The per capita consumption among adults is rising by at least 10 percent a year. In 1969, more than a third of the wines imported into the United States were French; the demand is definitely for appellations and not for brand names. No wonder Seagram's recently bought the controlling interest in B. & G.

The 1970 Château Lafite-Rothschild will be ready to drink soon, though the 1968, although its bouquet has not really developed yet, it is already remarkably smooth. According to the manager of the chateau, André Portet, this is due to a higher than usual proportion of Merlot grapes (18 percent rather than 15 percent), which are responsible for the wine's delicacy and suppleness.

In 1969, a hailstorm hit all the Merlot plots, leaving only the heavily tannic Cabernets. This made for a wine that, at one year of age, was still very astringent and rough, although it will blossom forth later and should last very well. Unfortunately, no matter which you buy, it will cost you your eyeteeth when it reaches today's wildly inflated market.

Italian Entries Sweep Berlin Festival

BERLIN, July 6 (Reuters).—The Italian entry in the International Berlin Film Festival, Vittorio de Sica's "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis," today won the Golden Bear, the festival's main film award.

The Silver Bear, a special award of the International Jury, also went to an Italian film, "Il Decamerone," by Pier Paolo Pasolini.

The De Sica film deals with the fate of an Italian Jewish family during Fascism. "Il Decamerone" is an adaptation of 11 Renaissance love stories by Boccaccio.

The Silver Bears for best female actress went to America's Shirley Maclaine for her part in Frank Gilroy's "Desperate Characters."

and to France's Simone Signoret for her role in "Le Chat" (The Cat) directed by Pierre Granier-Deferre.

Jean Gabin, the French actor, won the Silver Bear as best actor for his part in "Le Chat."

Frank Gilroy, the American director of "Desperate Characters," took the Silver Bear for best directing and dialogue.

A Silver Bear for best camera work went to Norway's Ragnar Lasse-Henriksen for the film "Love Is War," which he also directed.

The jury also made a special recommendation to the Danish entry, "Lone," by Franz Ernst.

A Golden Bear for the best short documentary went to the American entry, "The Apart-

ment," and two Silver Bears to the Yugoslav "Le Continuo" and West Germany's "The Order."

Visconti Wins Award

ROME, July 6 (AP).—The Foreign Press Association in Italy today awarded its annual Golden Globe prize to Italian director Luchino Visconti for his film "Death in Venice."

The Golden Globes are awarded by the Foreign Press Association every year to the best Italian movie directors, actors and actresses, following a poll among its associates.

Other Golden Globes went to actor Ugo Tognazzi for his role in "The She-Cat," actress Monica Vitti for her performance in "Superstition" (Supertestimone), and to actor-director Nino Manfredi as the best new Italian director for his film "Per Grazia Ricevuta" (For Grace Received).

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

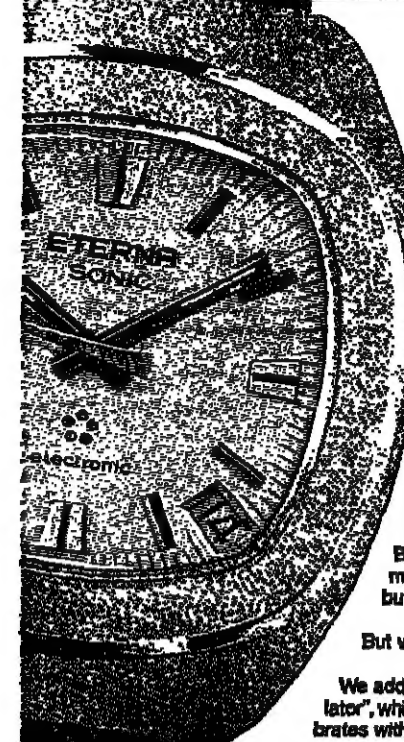
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"Le Souffle au Coeur"
is now presented
at the **CONCORDE and QUARTIER LATIN**
with English sub-titles.

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 1.35 a.m.
Spectacular revue
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
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OR
98¢
DINNER DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1971

FINANCE

Page 7

Canadian Bill Would Curb Take-Overs by Americans

By Edward Cowan

OTTAWA, July 6 (NYT).—The Canadian government has introduced its first broad-gauge act to curb take-overs of Canadian businesses by American buyers. The bill, which is now in committee, would give the government the power to prohibit or disallow mergers that run afoul of a new set of statutory criteria. The bill would also create a new "public interest" test, which would require the government to consider the effect of a merger on the Canadian economy. The bill would also give the government the power to prohibit or disallow mergers that run afoul of a new set of statutory criteria. The bill would also create a new "public interest" test, which would require the government to consider the effect of a merger on the Canadian economy. The bill would also give the government the power to prohibit or disallow mergers that run afoul of a new set of statutory criteria. The bill would also create a new "public interest" test, which would require the government to consider the effect of a merger on the Canadian economy.

Fast Yard Gets Danish Director, Financial Help

FAST, July 6 (AP).—Plans to acquire the Danish super-tanker company, Fast, were announced today by the Danish government. The company, which is based in Copenhagen, has a fleet of 100 tankers. The Danish government is offering the company a loan of \$10 million to help it acquire the company. The company is also being offered a loan of \$10 million to help it acquire the company. The company is also being offered a loan of \$10 million to help it acquire the company.

Germany Sells Out \$170 Million

ANKFUT, July 6 (AP).—The Bundesbank sold an additional \$170 million of German marks today, bringing the total amount sold to \$1.1 billion. The sale was part of a program to help the German government finance its foreign debt. The sale was part of a program to help the German government finance its foreign debt. The sale was part of a program to help the German government finance its foreign debt.

Syria Says IPC Agrees to a Raise in Transit Fees

BEIRUT, July 6 (NYT).—Syria announced today that it had agreed to increase its transit fees for oil pipelines. The increase would be 10 percent. The increase would be 10 percent. The increase would be 10 percent.

Three Lockheed Officials Resign

BURBANK, Calif., July 6 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said today that three of its top officials had resigned. The officials were the vice president, the general manager, and the president. The officials were the vice president, the general manager, and the president. The officials were the vice president, the general manager, and the president.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Near Wankel Agreement

Ford Motor Co. and Audi NSU Auto Union are near agreement on a contract under which Ford would acquire rights for the rotary piston Wankel engine. Industry informants report that the two companies are in the final stages of negotiations. The contract would give Ford the right to use the Wankel engine in its cars. The contract would give Ford the right to use the Wankel engine in its cars.

Ugine Kuhlmann Forms New Unit

Ugine Kuhlmann says it is forming Sofitos S.A. to build a 150 million franc (27 million) steel-making complex at Fos, near Marseilles, over the next five years. Ugine Kuhlmann will hold 40 percent of the capital. Other associates, and their interests in Sofitos, are Societe Generale 20 percent, Credit Commercial de France 16 percent, and Credit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. Ugine said Sofitos will seek loans from Credit National and Groupement d'Industrie Siderurgique as well as from international organizations. Ugine recently awarded orders for the initial phase of construction of the plant, which is expected to begin operations in 1973.

Fiat Raises Car Prices

Fiat has increased its car prices for the second time in 17 months. The world's biggest car manufacturer outside Detroit announced an increase of 4 to 5 percent in the prices of most of its models. The only prices left unchanged were those of the luxury 130 model, the new 127 and the 128 Rally. Two Fiat subsidiaries, Autodiagnosi and the OM truck plant, also announced price raises. The last increase in Fiat prices came in early 1970. Lancia later announced it too was raising some prices. The company said prices of its Fulvia range would rise 2 or 3 percent.

Nixon Assistant Considers Controversial Trade Ideas

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—President Nixon's new assistant for international economic affairs, Peter C. Peterson, is seeking ways of allowing the United States to meet growing competition in international trade. Mr. Peterson, former chairman and chief executive officer of Bell & Howell Co., says he has only begun to consider the questions. But interviews with him and with men he has been talking to indicate that he has already begun considering some controversial answers. Such as: Government subsidies for research and development in computers or other high-technology products in which the United States has an advantage over its trading partners (but no help for low-technology industries such as shoes, in which the United States is less competitive). Softer anti-trust laws to give U.S. companies more power to compete overseas. Tax breaks for exports and investment incentives for companies that sell overseas. Realignment of the relative values of the dollar, the yen, the mark and other currencies to make U.S. products relatively less expensive in world markets. A get-tough policy toward Europe and Japan on trade restrictions and defense cost-sharing.

As these controversial ideas indicate, Mr. Peterson's solutions would lead to conflict not only between the United States and other nations, but also between business and labor, Democrats and Republicans. Congress and the White House, the State Department, and the Treasury, free-traders and protectionists, central planners and free-enterprisers—all to name a few.

According to Mr. Peterson, Mr. Peterson's assignment is to "bring some form, some central direction" to U.S. policy in the field of international trade, investment, balance-of-payments and finance. The problems, as Mr. Peterson sees them, go something like this: After World War II, when Europe and Japan were still weak, the United States could dominate world trade. Now, with U.S. help, Europe and Japan are strong and competitive in world markets. Some analysts blame low foreign wages for the declining U.S. trade balance. Others maintain that America's trade partners are unfairly subsidizing exports and penalizing imports. Still others claim the dollar is overvalued in relation to the yen. Whatever the reason, U.S. exports are lagging and imports are rising, which adds to the balance-of-payments deficit and the threat of a world monetary crisis. It also adds to unemployment and prompts demands from U.S. labor and some industries for restrictions on imports.

Meanwhile, to escape foreign tariffs and take advantage of inexpensive foreign labor, some U.S. companies are starting operations overseas, which costs additional jobs in the United States. So labor demands controls on exports of capital and technology. The employment problem could become acute, as there will be 20 million more U.S. citizens looking for jobs by the end of the decade.

Growing Pressure A big question is whether Mr. Peterson can stand up to the growing pressure to reduce U.S. imports of goods and exports of capital and technology. Others wonder if Mr. Peterson is tough enough to persuade the Japanese and Europeans to abandon some

European Computer Spending

The total value of computer systems in Western Europe is expected to rise to \$24 billion by the end of 1975 and to almost \$37 billion by the end of 1979, according to a study by the New York-based Loebe, Rhodes & Co. At the end of 1969, the study said, the total value of such systems was \$7 billion. Annual user expenditures for data processing in Western Europe are expected to rise from \$5.28 billion in 1970 to \$15.4 billion in 1975 and \$30.3 billion in 1980.

Japanese Form Oceania Oil Co.

Ten Japanese firms have agreed to form a Melbourne-based company to develop oil resources in Oceania, including Carnarvon, Western Australia, a spokesman for one of the firms announced. Tadashi Katsumata, director of Nippon Mining Co., said the company will be capitalized at 800 million yen (\$2.2 million) and will be known as Oceania Oil Co. He said Takaharu Kawai, president of Nippon Mining, will become president of Oceania Oil.

Caltex to Build Japan Refinery

Caltex Petroleum Corp. has announced plans to build a \$123.8 million, 150,000 barrel-a-day oil refinery on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The facility will be built by Nippon Petroleum Refining Co., which is owned 50 percent by Caltex Petroleum and 50 percent by Nippon Oil Co. of Tokyo. Caltex is owned 30 percent each by Texaco Inc. and Standard Oil Co. of California. The new refinery would be the second largest of six Japanese refineries in which Caltex has an interest.

Japan Premier Pushes Economic Liberalization

TOKYO, July 6 (UPI).—Premier Eisaku Sato told members of his new cabinet today the Japanese economy must be opened further to foreign interests in order to reduce pressure on the yen.

The premier instructed new Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and Economic Minister Masao Miyoshi to concentrate their efforts on implementing an eight-point program announced recently to liberalize the economy.

The program, designed to reduce the pressures for a yen revaluation upward, includes the removal of non-tariff trade barriers, further liberalization of controls on both imports and foreign investment, a revision of the preferential exporting system and the creation of preferential tariffs on imports from developing countries.

Company Reports

Colonial Stores			
	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	160.8	151.2	
Profit (millions)	2.39	2.09	
Per Share	0.83	0.73	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	317.1	300.2	
Profit (millions)	4.07	3.6	
Per Share	1.42	1.26	
Roadway Express			
	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	68.5	47.7	
Profit (millions)	3.85	1.22	
Per Share	0.65	0.24	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)	133.7	101.1	
Profit (millions)	7.12	3.2	
Per Share	1.45	0.65	

Eastern Air Lines Gets Revolving Loan

NEW YORK, July 6 (Reuters).—Eastern Air Lines said it has received a \$150 million revolving loan from 30 banks headed by Chase Manhattan, to replace a \$100 million credit line.

The revolving credit agreement expires Dec. 31, 1974. At that time the outstanding debt will be converted into a term loan to be repaid in 16 equal installments beginning April 1, 1974.

Toyota Net Falls 2.8% in Half-Year

TOKYO, July 6 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motors' net profit for the half-year ended May 31 increased 2.8 percent to 17.78 billion yen (\$42.2 million) from 17.27 billion yen a year earlier, the company said today.

Sales rose 9 percent to 481.53 billion yen from 441.5 billion a year earlier. The company declared an unchanged semi-annual dividend of 8 percent.

Toyota said the income rise was mainly due to the increase in exports, which totaled 344,431 units, up 28.5 percent from the previous six-month period. Toyota's sales totaled 223,054 units in the same period.

SEC Plans Steps to Ease Stock Jams

Nationwide Tie-in To NYSE Depository

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (WP).—The securities industry is moving toward "overcoming or reducing" the paperwork clutter caused by the movement of stock certificates, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission said.

William J. Casey predicted that by the end of 1972 steps will have been taken to "immobilize" the stock certificate, including a national tie-in to the New York stock exchange's certificate depository.

On the heels of a June 29 SEC-sponsored conference which brought securities leaders together to discuss the future of the stock certificate and paperwork "problems," Mr. Casey said his agency and others were looking into:

Alleviating the problems faced by brokers who deliver securities on a cash-on-delivery basis to custodians—usually banks—which refuse to accept the certificates because the purchaser failed to authorize the bank to accept and pay for them.

Eliminating bank transfer departments, with a view to developing an early-warning system for preventing breakdowns when the volume of securities transfers increases.

The NYSE depository—the Central Certificate Service—was developed to eliminate one of the largest bottlenecks in the industry, the physical transfer of securities. In theory, all stock certificates would be held in the depository and transfer of ownership made by book entry, without the certificates ever leaving the depository.

Mr. Casey said the industry is "well launched on a system of depositories which should significantly minimize paperwork problems."

In an interview, he said that by the end of next year local depositories in other major cities will be able to tie in by computer with the NYSE depository—probably the first transitional phase toward a securities system which eliminates the paper stock certificate.

However, Mr. Casey cautioned, there are legal obstacles to such a system. Laws which require trustees to hold and segregate securities "are fairly pervasive," as are requirements that physical stock certificates be used as collateral on a loan. He said it would be a matter of years before either a federal securities transfer law or amendments to securities laws throughout the states permit a system without certificates.

A study of the securities industry by the Rand Corp. said the refusal of custodians to accept deliveries and pay for them—called the "DK" for "don't know"—occurs in 30 percent of such deliveries to banks.

The new SEC chairman said the commission "will look into what can be done about amending exchange rules, margin rules and commission rules to require institutions which place an order with a broker to immediately authorize acceptance by the custodian."

In a presentation last week before the industry leaders, the Rand Corp. estimated that if the "DK" rate was reduced from 30 percent to 10 percent, the industry would save \$50 million.

Mr. Casey also expressed concern that in periods of active trading, bank transfer departments are swamped in moving certificates. He said the SEC has "had discussions with banking authorities to determine what controls the government can put on to back away at bottlenecks."

He said bank examiners will survey the transfer facilities at various banks and "ascertain the possible monitoring ability of regulatory agencies with a view toward developing an early-warning system."

NYSE Prices Advance Despite Rate Increases

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 6 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices scored a slight advance today, despite the growing number of banks that raised their prime rate to 6 percent from the former 5.5 percent level.

At least two factors softened the market impact of the increase—it had been widely predicted, and most major banks in New York held to the 5 1/2 percent rate during the trading day.

Most bank stocks posted fractional gains after a number of them had topped last week to 1971 lows. A chief culprit in this price decline was the money-cost squeeze felt by banks.

Manufacturers Hanover, the first major bank in New York to go up to 6 percent, eased 1/8 to 33 3/4.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 2.11 to close at \$39.30. It is now in the 10th week of a correction, or consolidation pattern, after peaking at \$50 in late April.

Volume remained low—10.44 million shares, compared with Friday's 9.96 million, which ranked as the second slowest session of the year.

Consumer Debt In U.S. Up in May

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. consumer debt rose \$493 million in May, down from the \$683 million expansion a month earlier but above the \$415 million rise a year earlier, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The board noted that "as in other recent months, automobile credit continued to be an important influence on fluctuations in installment credit."

The seasonally-adjusted May increase was about the same as the \$485 million expansion in March, the report said.

Total credit extended in May was a seasonally-adjusted \$5.696 billion, down from \$5.751 billion a month earlier, but above the \$5.004 billion a year earlier. Auto credit extended in May fell to \$2.762 billion from \$2.872 billion in April, but was above the year-earlier \$2.595 billion.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in moderately active trading, with the exchange index up 0.07 to 35.59.

Gold warrants, the most actively traded issue, rose 1/8 to 10 1/2.

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— 1971 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs	— 1971 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs	— 1971 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net 100% First, High Low Last, Chgs
30. 312. Ethel Co. 84	46. 221% 22% 22% 22%		324. 25% Indian Md. 30					

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

— 1971 — Stocks and Bonds						— 1971 — Stocks and Bonds												
High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Chgs.	High	Low	Last	Chgs.					
20 3/4	15 1/4	Foodmart	30	1	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1/4	30 1/4	22 3/4	Kleinerts	6	24	24	24	24	1/4

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The *Agrobacterium* strains were grown in the YEA medium for 24 h at 28°C. The cell concentration of the strains was adjusted to 10⁸ cells/ml. The cell suspension was mixed with the plant tissue and incubated for 24 h at 28°C. The plant tissue was then cultured on the selective medium. The transformation efficiency was determined as the number of transformants per 100 mg of plant tissue. The data are the mean values of three independent experiments.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Continued from preceding page.				
3M Co.	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Am. Can. Co.	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Am. Oil & Gas	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tobacco	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+1/8
Am. Water	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Am. West. Ind.	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind.	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. A	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. B	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. C	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. D	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. E	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. F	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. G	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. H	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. I	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. J	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. K	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. L	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. M	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. N	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. O	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. P	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Q	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. R	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. S	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. T	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. U	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. V	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. W	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. X	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Y	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Z	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 6, 1971

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
3M Co.	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Am. Can. Co.	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Am. Oil & Gas	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tobacco	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+1/8
Am. Water	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Am. West. Ind.	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind.	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. A	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. B	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. C	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. D	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. E	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. F	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. G	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. H	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. I	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. J	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. K	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. L	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. M	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. N	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. O	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. P	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Q	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. R	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. S	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. T	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. U	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. V	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. W	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. X	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Y	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Z	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on July 6, 1971

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
3M Co.	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Am. Can. Co.	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Am. Oil & Gas	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tobacco	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+1/8
Am. Water	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Am. West. Ind.	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind.	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. A	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. B	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. C	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. D	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. E	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. F	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. G	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. H	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. I	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. J	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. K	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. L	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. M	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. N	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. O	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. P	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Q	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. R	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. S	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. T	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. U	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. V	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. W	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. X	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Y	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Z	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 6, 1971

Fund	High	Low	Last	Change
3M Co.	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Am. Can. Co.	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Am. Oil & Gas	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tobacco	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+1/8
Am. Water	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Am. West. Ind.	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind.	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. A	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. B	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. C	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. D	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. E	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. F	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. G	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. H	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. I	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. J	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. K	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. L	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. M	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. N	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. O	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. P	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Q	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. R	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. S	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. T	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. U	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. V	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. W	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. X	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Y	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Z	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
3M Co.	24 1/4	24 1/8	24 1/4	+1/8
Am. Can. Co.	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+1/8
Am. Oil & Gas	18 1/4	18 1/8	18 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	+1/8
Am. Tobacco	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/4	+1/8
Am. Water	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	+1/8
Am. West. Ind.	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind.	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. A	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. B	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. C	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. D	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. E	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. F	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. G	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. H	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. I	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. J	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. K	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. L	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. M	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. N	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. O	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. P	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Q	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. R	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. S	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. T	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. U	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. V	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. W	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. X	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Y	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8
Am. Zinc Ind. Z	1/4	1/8	1/4	+1/8

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES PÉTROLES D'AQUITAINE

This Stockholders' Annual General Meeting was held on June 4, 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr. Pierre Guillemin. The report of the Board of Directors emphasizes the efforts undertaken by the Company to improve communications. In line with this, the Board announced the publication of a new document entitled "RÉSUMÉ 70" which goes beyond the framework of the annual results for the fiscal year and places the activities of the Aquitaine Group within their true context.

Consolidated results (SNPA + Aquitaine-Océan) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1970, show a net profit of 1,480 million francs, compared with 1,380 million francs in 1969. This increase is due to the following results:

1970	1969
Net profit (+12%)	1,480 million francs
Net profit (+14%)	1,380 million francs
Net profit (+16%)	1,280 million francs
Net profit (+18%)	1,180 million francs
Net profit (+20%)	1,080 million francs
Net profit (+22%)	980 million francs
Net profit (+24%)	880 million francs
Net profit (+26%)	780 million francs
Net profit (+28%)	680 million francs
Net profit (+30%)	580 million francs
Net profit (+32%)	480 million francs
Net profit (+34%)	380 million francs
Net profit (+36%)	280 million francs
Net profit (+38%)	180 million francs
Net profit (+40%)	80 million francs

(1) Do not include 118 million francs of surplus from contributed capital and other reserves.

The following operations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which the securities were sold in the market on the date indicated. The prices are in U.S. dollars and cents.

The report further outlined the reorganization measures taken by the Company in 1970 in order to maintain its efforts in research and the production of hydrocarbons and minerals.

Associations with the TOTAL Group for petrochemical activities and the production of plastics were concluded.

Excellent performance of the Aquitaine Company of Canada stock on the North American markets permitted the Company to offer to stockholders of Bonif Oil Limited, of which it owned 36% of the capital stock, the exchange of their Bonif shares for ACC shares. This operation was executed on February 25, 1971.

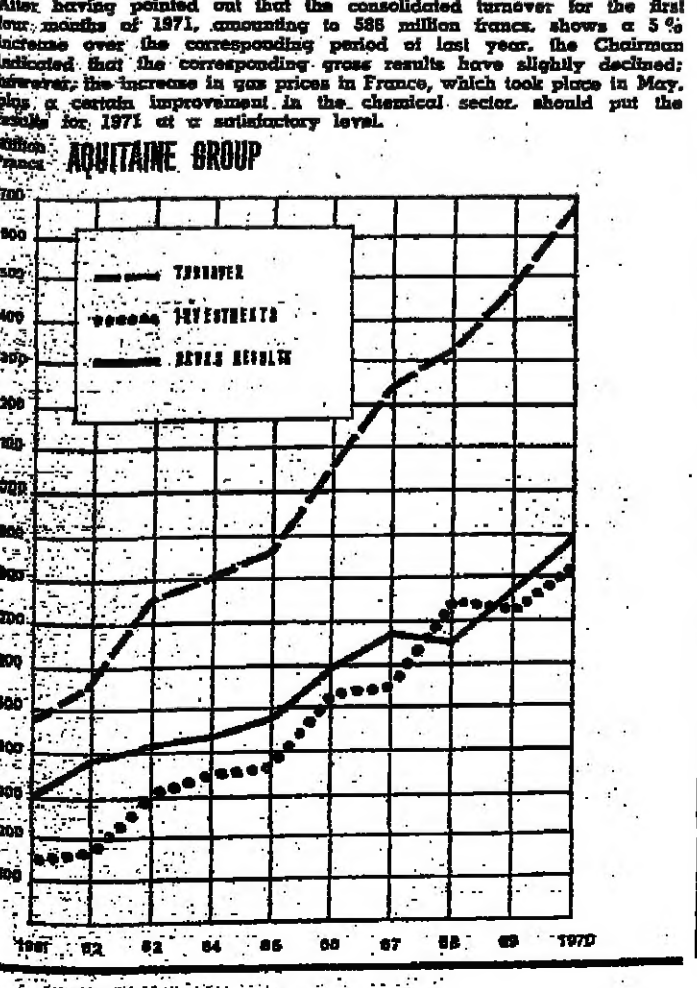
In Australia, in the first months of 1971, Aquitaine (Australia) and New Zealand opened to Australian investors subscriptions to its capital. Their participation covered 6.4% of the capital stock.

The General Meeting approved the proposal to maintain the dividend of F. 12 per share of F. 50, with a fiscal credit of F. 5 to shareholders residing in France or in countries with which fiscal agreements have been signed.

In its address, the Chairman emphasized the encouraging results in exploration during the first months of 1971:

- In the North Sea, the recent discovery of indications of hydrocarbons off the Shetland Islands in the Tilly structure, in which the share of Aquitaine should be about 14%.
- In Canada, where Aquitaine Company of Canada discovered beneath the sulphur gas deposit at Strathcona-Bismarck, a second apparently important deposit containing low-sulphur gas.
- In Australia, where two offshore wells (Petrol 2 and Tuna 1) just confirmed that the basin of the Timor Sea contained natural gas.
- Finally, in Libya, where successful operations were carried out on land and offshore, a drilling by Aquitaine Libya recently led to the discovery of oil in the immediate vicinity of the Tunisian marine permits held by Aquitaine Tunisie.

After having pointed out the consolidated turnover for the first five months of 1971, amounting to 586 million francs, shows a 5% increase over the corresponding period of last year, the Chairman indicated that the corresponding gross results have slightly declined; however, the increase in gas prices in France, which took place in May, led to a certain improvement in the chemical sector, should put the Group for 1971 at a satisfactory level.



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AGENTS

OLD ESTABLISHED WHISKY COMPANY (1946)

require agents to sell Scotch Whisky for capital appreciation. Only those who have first-class selling experience need apply. Applications in writing, together with bank references by cable or letter to:

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19-20 Bedford Street, London, W.1.

Cables: "ATTENTIO" London.

Telephone: 01-499 6661.

MALLORCA

Owing to domestic reasons, Gentlemen's luxury villa, central heating, all services, amid quiet lovely sea and mountain scenery, 2,400 square meters, half enclosed by wall, 400 meters exclusive garden, swimming pool, tennis court, and modern kitchen. 1968, 124 plus essential kitchen items included, equivalent £23,000, payable any currency. Terms: 50% down balance over two years.

Gates-Bellon-Colonia de San Pedro-Aria.

TENERIFE

Spanish Government promoted "Los Gigantes" West Coast holiday paradise. Villas-Apartments in magnificent bay with unspoiled view, 13-month lease, 2000 sq. meters, with sun terrace, pool, and modern kitchen. Land registered in client's name. We undertake the administration, rental, client's property through International Tourist Undertaking. Monthly scheduled flights to view "Los Gigantes". Furnished apartments from Dfl. 40,000.

Paradise Investments AG - 403 Munchengradbach, Viennese

PEANUTS



B.C.



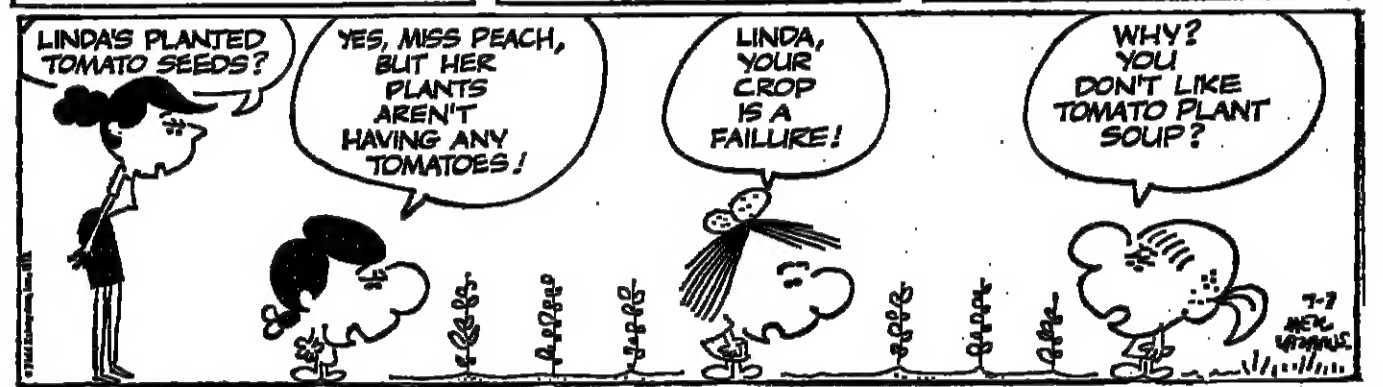
I, IL ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



P.O.G.



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The significance of vulnerability during the bidding varies greatly according to circumstances. If one side is bidding without interruption to a contract, it expects to make, the vulnerability hardly matters. The more competitive the auction, the more significant does the vulnerability become.

When there is a possibility of a sacrifice at the slam level, the vulnerability is obviously crucial. Suppose that the opponents can make seven hearts vulnerable, worth 2,210 at duplicate scoring, and that you can make four tricks in a spade contract. A seven-spade sacrifice will save you 510 points if you are not vulnerable, but cost you 380 if you are vulnerable.

The vulnerability should have perhaps deterred South on the diagrammed deal, which was played recently in a N.Y.-area tournament.

East and West bid efficiently to six hearts as shown in the diagram. On the second round West chose a "fourth-suit" bid of three spades, and North seized the opportunity to ask for a spade lead by doubling.

When East used Blackwood and settled in six hearts, South decided that six spades would be a desirable sacrifice. He knew that his partner held length and strength in spades, and his decision was right, up to a point.

The opposing alarm was indeed a certainty, but the cost of the sacrifice was too great. If South had made seven tricks in six spades, he would have broken about even. He needed to make at least eight tricks to show a worthwhile profit. As he might have foreseen from the fact that he possessed no aces, no kings, no singletons or voids, this target proved unobtainable.

West began with two diamond winners, shifted to the club queen and then led a heart. East took two heart winners and the

club ace followed by the king. South had to guess what to ruff with, and he misguessed by playing the queen. When West overruffed with his singleton king and played a diamond, the spade jack was promoted in the East hand to beat the contract by seven tricks.

Down seven doubled would have been worthwhile for North-South if they had not been vulnerable. As it was, they lost 2,000 points, compared with 1,430 for making six hearts, giving the winning team 11 international match points.

NORTH (D)
♠ A10754
♥ 88
♦ 88
♣ 8543

EAST
♠ J
♥ 1076
♦ AKJ7642
♣ Q6

SOUTH
♠ Q88632
♥ J3
♦ Q109
♣ J9

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
Pass 1♥ Pass 2♦
Pass 3♣ Pass 3♦
Dbl. 4NT Pass 5♦
Pass 6♥ 6♣ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DRAPED OMAR SPAN
ROBBER TIADE RICE
ALDRIN OINES ALICE
BEISTED UNBEARDED
SONATAS TRY
ADIN GELATIN
BUSINESS DAVIES
BALIANT THEPIAST
ELEGANT PRESIENCE
GAL HIGHLY TIE SIER
GAL OBEYED
ELEONORA DOZING
SITTY MESA LAMIA
SATIE EBER ENACT
OREN SYST DENES

DENNIS THE MENACE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PURUS **OSTIC** **BLUMJE** **MUHLIE**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: PANSY BARGE DEFILE MUCOUS.
Answer: A pie in the sky--A MAGPIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR'S BIG LOVE AFFAIR TURNED OUT TO BE.

WHAT THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR'S BIG LOVE AFFAIR TURNED OUT TO BE.

WHAT THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR'S BIG LOVE AFFAIR TURNED OUT TO BE.

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WHAT THE BOA CONSTRUCTOR'S BIG LOVE AFFAIR TURNED OUT TO BE.

BOOKS

THE BOOK OF DANIEL

By E. L. Doctorow. Random House. 503 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Jerome Charyn

"THE Book of Daniel" is an ambitious, felt reconstruction of the little agonies, paradoxes, obscurities, totems, murders, frauds and taboos of post-World War II America. The novel begins and ends in a library stall. Daniel Isaacson Lewin, a "specialist" on the 20th century, is completing his PhD dissertation at Columbia. The son of Paul and Rochelle Isaacson, who were convicted and executed for attempting to pass on atomic secrets to the Soviet Union under Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, if you wish, Daniel lives in a constant and degrading relationship to the society that has destroyed his mother and father. I will never be drafted... I am totally deprived of the right to be dangerous. If I were to assassinate the President, the criminality of my family, its genetic criminality, would be established.

Because he has bumped up against his country so outrageously, Daniel discovers that he cannot keep his own past out of his dissertation; filled with his obsessions and visions, it has become "Daniel's Book." Like his Biblical namesake, Daniel finds himself a shaman in hostile territory, his insights growing "diffuse, apocalyptic, hysterical." At odds with his foster parents and his wife, Daniel grows a beard, wears his hair long, scrounges through his past and mythologizes the rude details of his life: Daniel and his younger sister Susan escaping from a Bronx shelter become "ALONE IN THE COLD WAR" (with Franny and Zooey). "Crazed by the memory of his parents' electrocution, he starts to tell us how he burned his wife's rump with an automobile cigarette lighter (or is this image only another one of Daniel's 'paganic demons')? With his parents still in mind, he prepares a definitive catalogue of torture and execution devices, and writes his own history of American post-war diplomacy.

When Susan is hospitalized after a suicide attempt, Daniel breaks out of his lethargy for a moment, leaves the library and flies to California in order to confront Selig Mindish, a former Bronx dentist and friend of the Isaacsons, who testified against them. But Daniel gets no satisfaction. Mindish is gentle. Instead of clearing away the mysteries of the Isaacson ideal, Mindish kisses Daniel on the head in the middle of Disneyland.

The writing is most poignant, most alive, when E. L. Doctorow sticks closest to the Isaacsons. Daniel's grandmother, a "sour small always with her, a stink shadow," his father, "who would never believe that America was not the cafeteria at City College," his mother, "who needed 'some purchase on the future against the terrible life of the present,' and his Aunt Frieda, whom Daniel catches on the pot, "arching her back in an ecstasy of defecation," remain in focus for us, because Doctorow is able to

Best Seller

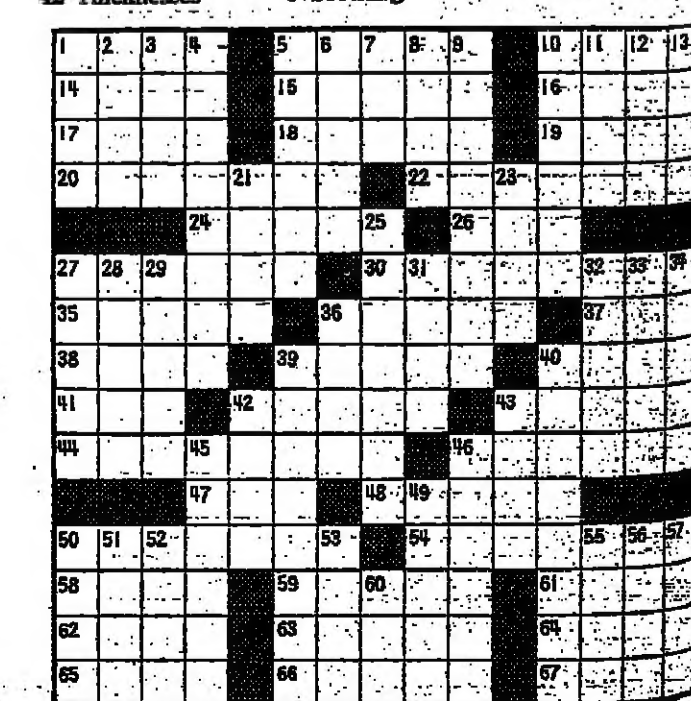
The New York Times
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the table below do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances on the list.

This Week	Last Week
1. Pastors of the Mind	1. Pastors of the Mind
2. The New Crusade, Washington	2. The New Crusade, Washington
3. The Zen Book, Bantam	3. The Zen Book, Bantam
4. The Zen Book, Bantam	4. The Zen Book, Bantam
5. The Zen Book, Bantam	5. The Zen Book, Bantam
6. The Zen Book, Bantam	6. The Zen Book, Bantam
7. The Zen Book, Bantam	7. The Zen Book, Bantam
8. The Zen Book, Bantam	8. The Zen Book, Bantam
9. The Zen Book, Bantam	9. The Zen Book, Bantam
10. The Zen Book, Bantam	10. The Zen Book, Bantam

CROSSWORD

By Will Wells

- ACROSS**
- Honey factory
 - Ruin
 - Wolf or card unit
 - Mine yields
 - "Over"
 - Instrument
 - Pre-marital title
 - Moses'
 - spokesman
 - Plebeian in footwear line
 - Has a high opinion of
 - Coins
 - Neckpieces
 - One of five little rigs
 - Land stretches
 - Ben Franklin and others
 - Functions
 - Tree get-together
 - J. N. name
 - Actor Burt
 - Very recent Mrs.
 - Become listless
 - Kind of cat
 - Abbr.
 - Thicknesses
 - Did cowboy work
 - True copies, in law
 - Come-hither nymphs
 - Yet, to poets
 - Plant capsule
 - Grades again
 - New World cats
 - State with pride
 - Result of cerebral activity
 - Bog down
 - Shaded
 - Eagerness plus
 - Vehicle
 - Fashion
 - Existence: Lat.
 - Unlocalized hatrack
 - Spring flower
 - Sleeveless garment
 - Spirits
 - Dies
 - Stage
 - Poet's ended
 - Press
 - Soothing
 - Boy's catchall
 - Up to
 - Like a million
 - Small casks
 - Dines
 - Geometric shape
 - Most nimble
 - Worthless stuff
 - Grades
 - Vigilant
 31. Fishing gear
 - Avoid wedding expenses
 - Develop
 - Sows
 - True
 - Covers
 - thoroughly
 - Emulate Aesop
 - Look narrowly
 - Departing wedding gift
 - Withdraw
 - Grand, for one
 - Butts
 - Kind of eye
 - French relative
 - Mailbox part
 - Poems
 - Socials
 - Ad feature
 - Indefinite word



Hay Fever Hampers Loser

3:54.4 by Keino Wins Mile; Ryun Last With 4:17.3

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—Kip Keino ran the fastest mile of the year today while Jim Ryun was running one of the slowest miles of his career.

Keino, taking the lead after a quarter of a mile, ran 3 minutes 54.4 seconds to beat a field of 10 runners in the Stockholm Stadium. The last runner to finish was world record-holder Ryun.

Ryun, running against Keino for the first time since the 1968 Olympics, was timed at 4:17.3 and explained after the race that he was suffering from hay fever.

"I have suffered from it the whole day but felt I could not disappoint the organizers and the crowd," Ryun said before he left the stadium, anxious and with swollen eyes.

Keino, of course, thought the race had been easier than he had expected.

Mrs. Court Says She Will Ignore USLTA Threat

DUBLIN, July 6 (Reuters).—Australian Margaret Court scored an easy victory in the Carroll's Irish Open tennis championships here today and then admitted she planned to ignore an American threat of suspension.

The former Wimbledon champion, who defeated American Tim O'Brien 6-2, 6-0 in the quarterfinals of the women's singles and said later that she had sent a letter to United States Lawn Tennis Association president Bob Colwell explaining why she had decided to play in the \$25,000 tournament at the beginning of next month.

"I have written to Mr. Colwell today to say that I had not agreed finally to play at Cincinnati and in fact no one had entered me officially," said Mrs. Court. "I also explained that when the U.S. Association changed their circuit I had to change all my plans. I have been told that they will suspend me if I don't play in Cincinnati. I just hope that now they know all the facts they will change their minds."

Australian Evonne Goolagong, who beat Mrs. Court in the Wimbledon final last Friday, moved a step nearer another meeting as she scored a 6-3, 6-3 victory over Ireland's Geraldine Barnville in her quarter-final match.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(First Game)	
Montreal 600 300 000-2 3 0	St. Louis 000 000 000-1 1 0
New York 300 300 000-11 0	San Diego 000 000 000-1 1 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-1 1 0	Washington 000 000 000-1 1 0
Chicago 000 000 000-1 1 0	Cincinnati 000 000 000-1 1 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-1 1 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000-1 1 0
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